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GUIDE

TO

LUCERNE, THE LAKE, AND ITS ENVIRONS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, PLAN OF THE TOWN,
MAP OF THE LAKES OF LUCERNE AND ZUG, ROAD MAPS, &c.

By J. C. HEER.

Issued by

THE OFFICIAL COMMISSION OF TRAFFIC, LUCERNE.

EIGHTH EDITION.

1899.

LUCERNE:

H. KELLER'S FOREIGN PRINTING OFFICE.

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WILSON

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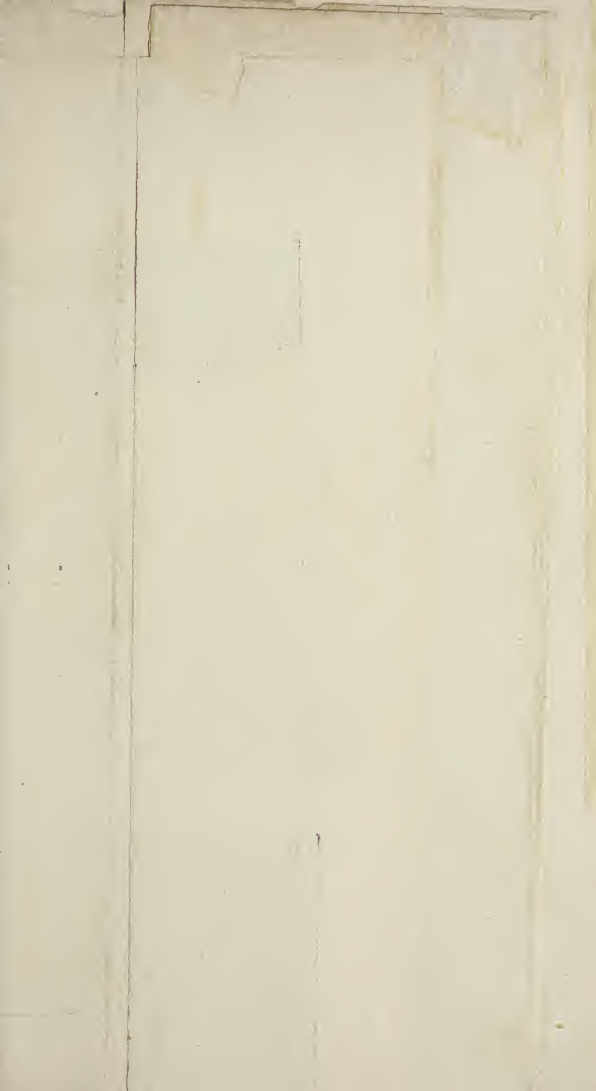
Schwanenplatz

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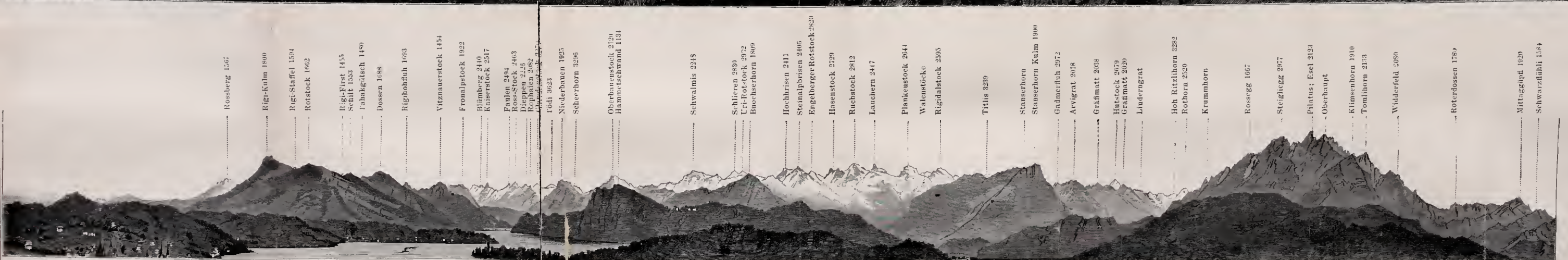
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LUZERN (Ansicht vom Gütsch)

LUCERNE (Vue du Gutsch)





LUCERNE.

Situated in the heart of Switzerland, and within easy reach of all that is grandest in the scenery of the Alps, Lucerne is the point to which all those converge who travel through the country from north to south, from east to west, or in the reverse directions. From the Lake of Constance and from Zurich, from Basle and Olten, from Geneva and Berne, travellers reach the town by three main lines of railway; every train that crosses the Brünig brings passengers from the Bernese Oberland, and every steamboat on the Lake of Lucerne is laden with tourists from the Forest Cantons, while as though this were not sufficient, we find the St. Gothard Railway burrowing through the Alps and bringing its quota of travellers from the sunny South, — for Lucerne forms the northern terminus of the famous international line. Thus it is that from the time when the chestnuts on the beautiful quay are opening their rosy blossoms to the spring breezes, till late in October when the autumnal winds begin to strip the leaves from the trees, the flood of foreign visitors never ceases to flow, so that no one can claim to know Switzerland unless he has spent part of a summer at Lucerne.

Lucerne was not always, as it is now, *the metropolis of the travelling world*; this it has become only since mankind began to take delight in sublime scenery. In those early days when mountains, rivers, and lakes were regarded with feelings of terror rather than of admiration, a little assemblage of fishermen's huts stood on the banks of the Reuss. The first event of importance in the

history of this village was the founding of the convent of *St. Leodegar* about the year 735. The village, which derived its name of Lucerne from the word "Ludger," a synonym of Leodegar, gradually grew into a town, which soon obtained control of the trade of the lake on which it stood. When the peasantry of the interior cantons concluded that alliance out of which in the course of time rose the Swiss Republic, Lucerne did not hesitate to join them, so that from the year 1332 the history of the Confederacy was also that of Lucerne, which up to 1848 formed, like Zurich and Berne, one of the seats of the Federal government. The old flags in the Rathhaus and in the Franciscan Church bear witness to the fidelity with which the burghers supported their compatriots in the wars that secured Switzerland its independence; and when the land had no longer to defend itself against foreign enemies the men of Lucerne were loth to lay down their weapons; they chose rather to enlist under the banners of foreign states. Whatever verdict we may pass upon the system of mercenary military service, Lucerne can at least boast that its sons were distinguished for their fidelity to the masters they pledged themselves to serve: the "Lion of Lucerne" is the well-known monument of their heroism and self-sacrifice. At an earlier period too, namely at the time of the Reformation, the people of Lucerne gave an instance of their fidelity by remaining true to the faith of their fathers, and down to the present day the town has maintained its reputation as one of the chief strongholds of the Catholic faith in Switzerland.

Among the 28,000 inhabitants of Lucerne, however, there are some 5000 Protestants, who live in perfect concord with the Catholic population of the terrestrial paradise in the midst of which their town stands.

The **situation** of Lucerne is wonderfully picturesque. While Berne shines as a seat of the Federal government

and Zurich as the centre of sciences and commerce, while Basle is proud of its trade and benevolent institutions, and Geneva of its flourishing industries, Lucerne claims pre-eminence over all of them for the beauty of its scenery; it is indeed a town in which one can live for years without exhausting the charming walks and enjoyable excursions for which the environs are so famous. The resident in Lucerne must needs become an ardent lover of nature and an enthusiastic mountain climber, for on one side of him stands the Rigi and on the other Pilatus, while between them lies the gleaming expanse of the Lake of the Four Cantons, with the snowy range of the Alps beyond it, and in whichever direction we turn our steps we cannot fail to be surprised and delighted by the beauties that meet us.

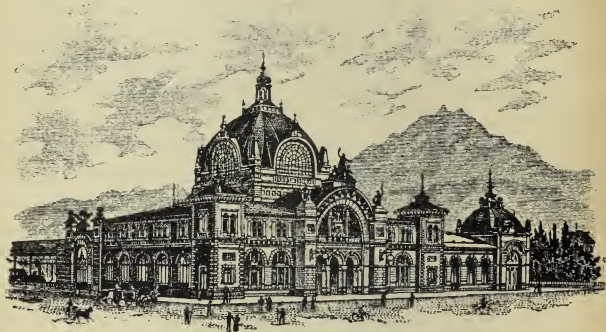
It is not, therefore, entirely on account of its position in the centre of Switzerland that Lucerne has become the rendezvous of the tourists who flock thither summer after summer. Of the 250,000 or 300,000 travellers visiting the town each year, we may be sure that those who are attracted to it by its own beauties are at least as numerous as those who visit it simply because it is one of the principal stations on their route.

Numerous **guide-books** to Lucerne and its environs have been published, and can be obtained at the booksellers' shops in the town. The object of the present little work is to compress into the space of a single small volume the somewhat bulky monographs already in existence, and thus present the visitor to Lucerne with a thoroughly reliable and handy guide to the town and the places of interest in its vicinity.

Lucerne itself, in which the bustle of modern holiday life contrasts so curiously with the mediæval aspect of the ramparts and their picturesque towers, of course claims our first attention.

A WALK THROUGH THE TOWN.

The traveller arriving at Lucerne by one of the five railway lines which enter the town from different directions is agreeably surprised at the sight of the new **railway station**. The front part, covered with a glass roof, is lofty, spacious, and well lighted. The principal platform is 310 feet in length, and that part of the building containing the booking offices and waiting-rooms



Railway station.

is an imposing structure. The noble vestibule is surmounted by a cupola rising to a height of 137 feet. The entire building rests upon a foundation of 3597 piles, having a total length of over 120,000 feet. The new station was more than two years in course of erection, and has been opened for traffic since November 1st 1896.

Immediately on leaving the station we see before us a magnificent prospect: on the right the green slopes of the Rigi; in front of us the lake, and the town with

its picturesque towers, and the imposing **Post and Telegraph Office** on our left.

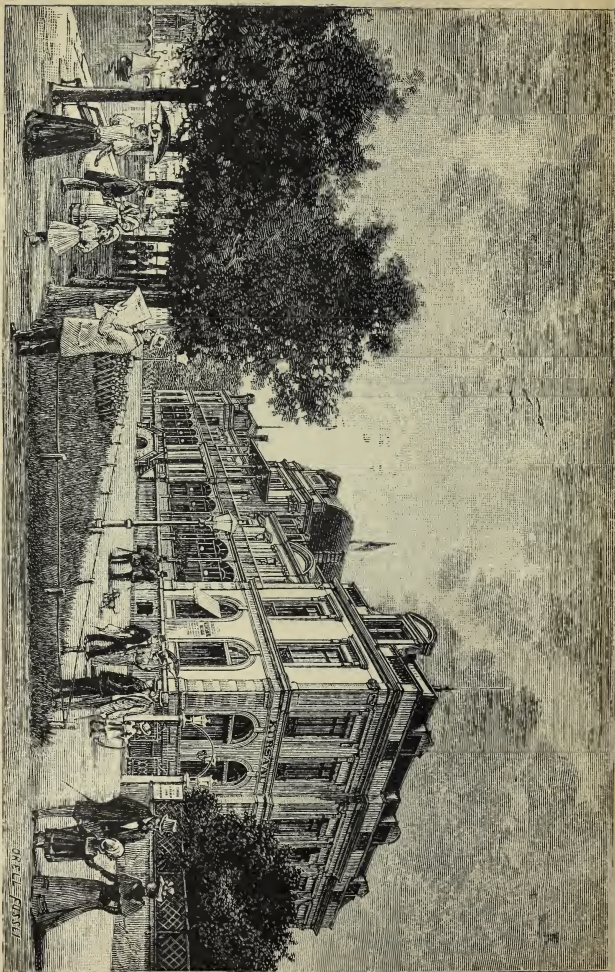
A few steps bring us to the new bridge, the **Seebrücke**.

"The Seebrücke," we might explain, "was built at great expense in 1869-70, is 52 feet in width and 500 in length"; we fear, however, that no one would care to listen to these dry details, absorbed as all must be in admiring the scene before them. Scarcely can the world-famous *Pont du Mont Blanc* at Geneva boast a prospect such



Post and Telegraph Office.

as here suddenly unfolds itself to the traveller. Beyond the glittering surface of the Lake of the Four Cantons rise the Alps in all their splendour. On the left, above the fertile gardens of Weggis, towers the Rigi with its gleaming hotels, on the right the rugged summit of Mount Pilatus, while between them, overtopping the lesser eminences, a long array of snowy peaks greets Lucerne as it stands like some charming maiden timorously dipping her feet into the lake. And indeed, so far as Lucerne fringes the lake, it possesses all the charms of youth, with its noble and commodious hotels, elegant villas, and country houses interspersed among luxuriant gardens. But if we



Kurhaus (reading room).

ORELL FUSSEL

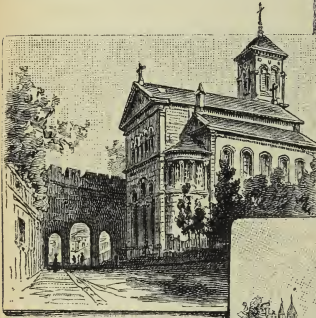
follow with our eyes the course of the **Reuss**, the river whose pellucid, deep green waters, issuing from the lake, flow under the arches of the bridge, we have before us the Lucerne that has experienced the vicissitudes of the centuries. The ancient roofed wooden bridge thrown across the stream, and the ramparts of the Musegg surmounted by their nine grey towers, give the town an antique appearance in spite of its numerous fine new buildings extending on all sides and even dotting the surrounding hills.

Crossing the Seebrücke, at the north end of which stands a meteorological column with a barometer and thermometer, and an instrument for indicating the height of the waters in the lake, we reach the **Quay**, the famous promenade of the fashionable visitors to Lucerne, where, behind the delightfully cool avenue of trees fringing the lake, stand some of those great international caravansaries, which vie with the best hotels of the European capitals, if indeed they have their equal upon the Continent. It is not our task to discuss their merits one by one,—that is done in the detailed guide-books which are in the hands of every tourist; we may remark, however, that in the half-hundred hotels which Lucerne possesses everyone can find accomodation to suit him,—the wealthy traveller, every luxury that he has been accustomed to at home, the middle-class tourist, a comfortable lodging at a moderate expense; and even those whose means are very limited will find it possible to instal themselves here in a satisfactory manner.

Even in the morning the Quay presents a gay and animated scene, and when we return to it in the evening we shall find that it is still livelier, and that this little nook of earth then affords a unique picture of European life. We must now continue our walk along the shady avenue, past the lofty hotel façades, the gardens in front of which

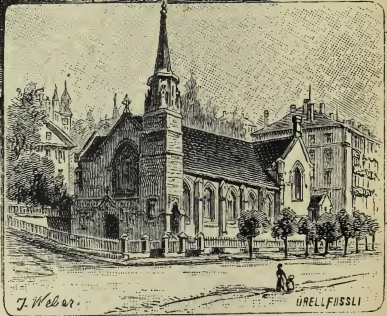
are gay with the blossoms of southern and even of tropical plants. All that meets our gaze, near at hand or in the distance, is an exuberance of wealth and beauty. However the light may vary,

Church St. Xaver.



Christ Church
(American service).

the mountains over yonder constantly rivet our attention, and after enjoying the first astonishing view of them we may perhaps wish to make ourselves



New English Church.

better acquainted with the different peaks and ridges composing the noble chain of mountains that lies before us. If so, a *Toposcope*, or diogram indicating the names of the different mountains and of the places in the neighbourhood of the town, stands on the Quay and will afford us the desired information; from it we can learn in less time and with greater accuracy than from a verbal de-

scription, the names of all the Alpine summits and of the villages and châteaux on the banks of the lake. It may also afford us pleasure to observe that here on the Quay there are commodious *Swimming-Baths* both for ladies and gentlemen, where we can enjoy a plunge into the cool waters of the lake.

Although Lucerne is so beautiful, we have no guarantee that its summer glories will not be occasionally marred by a rainy day. What then? — We have only to enter the imposing **Kurhaus**, rebuilt and improved at a great expense rising on the Quay immediately in front of us. The worse the weather is outside, the more enjoyment we can find here. We can while away the time in the theatre, listening to the excellent performances of the Kursaal Band, chatting, dancing, or admiring the gay toilets of the ladies, until the weather clears up.

The orchestra of 30 artists, will include a number of prominent solists of the renowned orchestra, playing at the Scala theatre in Milan during the winter. During the summer special concerts will be arranged with the co-operation of artists of European fame.

The upper floor contains large reading-rooms well furnished with foreign papers. It has a fine terrace on the sea front with splendid view of mountain scenery.

We can, of course, visit the Kursaal in fine weather also, but we think it preferable to see the other sights of the town first. On our way back we pass the **New English Church**, built 1898/99 in true gothic style and 100 yards further on from the Kursaal, we pass the handsome *Offices of the St. Gothard Railway*, opposite to which stands the house "Zu den vier Jahreszeiten".

To the east of the *Schweizerhof* Quay, on which also stands the **Protestant Church**, rises the **Hofkirche of St. Leodegar**, the principal Catholic church of Lucerne. Pages might easily be filled with the history of

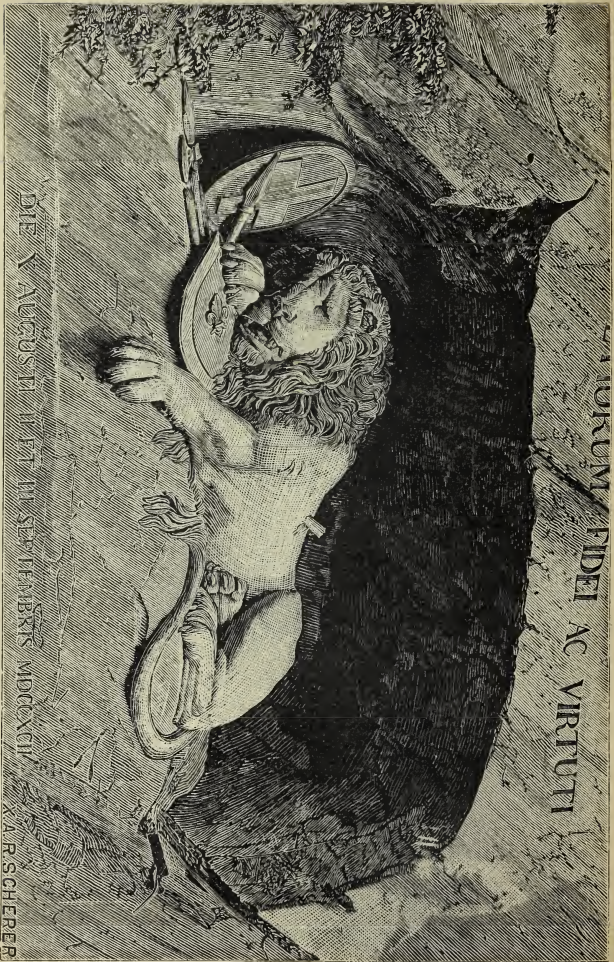


The Hofkirche.

this church, but in a town where the present is so beautiful, we may well let the past be forgotten. If, however, you are a connoisseur, do not omit to inspect the beautiful carved choir-stalls, the artistic wrought-iron choir-screen and the screen of the baptistry, as well as the magnificent wood-carvings on the northern side-altar, dating from the fifteenth century, when the art of wood carving was much cultivated in Switzerland. If you are of musical tastes, you should by all means attend one of the organ performances held in the church every weekday evening from 6.30 to 7.30. The organ, with its ninety stops, is a wonderful instrument, and the vox-humana and vox-angelica have a timbre that enchants every lover of music. Behind the church is the ancient *Church-yard of St. Leodegar*, surrounded by an arcade,—a secluded spot, quite remote from the noise and tumult of the world.

Traversing the Alpenstrasse, with its well-stocked shops, we come to that part of the town containing the most noteworthy sights of which Lucerne can boast. At the point where the Alpenstrasse opens into the *Zürcherstrasse* (the Zurich road) stands **Meyer's Diorama**, a panorama which has for many years excited the admiration of tourists. Entering it, we seem to have been suddenly transported to the summit of the Rigi or Pilatus. It would not be easy to pick out a part of the panorama that does not exactly correspond to the reality, and if we have not already seen a sunset from the Rigi or Pilatus, we can enjoy a most admirable counterfeit of one here; or if we have been unfortunate enough to ascend either of these mountains only to find their summit veiled in mist, Meyer's Diorama will afford us compensation to an extent that will exceed our most sanguine expectations. The Diorama also contains some fine views from the Gornergrat panorama. It is open daily during the season from 7 a.m.; (entrance 1 franc). In the adjacent Löwenstrasse, where

MONUMENTUM FIDEI AC VIRTUTIS



DIE V AUGUSTI II ET III SEPTEMBRIS MDCCXCII

K. A. R. SCHERER

Lion Monument.

a new Lucerne is beginning to rise, is the **Grand Panorama**, representing the retreat of General Bourbaki's army into Switzerland, in February, 1871. This composition is the masterpiece of M. Castres, of Geneva, an artist well-known for his battle-pieces. This panorama is open during the season from 7 a.m.; (entrance 1 franc). Opposite the Grand Panorama is **Stauffer's Museum**, a cabinet of natural history containing lifelike groups of stuffed Alpine animals. It is open daily from 7 a.m.; (entrance 1 franc). Bearing to the north, we now come to the romantic nook containing the famous **Lion of Lucerne**. As mentioned above, in the middle ages the Lucerners were a very warlike folk. Before the French Revolution the kings of France maintained a guard of honour composed of yeomen from Lucerne and other Swiss cantons. Though the duties of these guards were generally far from onerous, they became so on the outbreak of the Revolution. On August 10th, 1792, the Jacobins, furious at the approach of an Austro-Prussian army for the defence of the king, stormed the Tuileries. After a heroic struggle two battalions of the Swiss guards were overpowered by the Revolutionists, and on the 2nd and 3rd of September the remainder also fell in the discharge of their duty. The monument, suggested by Colonel von Pfyffer of this town, is dedicated to their common memory. It was sculptured in the year 1821 by *Ahorn*, of Constance, after a model by the famous *Thorwaldsen*, in the face of a rocky cliff 60 feet in height.

The scene is an impressive one. In the shade of magnificent trees spreads a small sheet of water, and behind it rises a perpendicular rock, in a recess in the midst of which lies the wounded lion, defending even in death the charge entrusted to him. Above the monument we read the simple legend *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtute*, together with the names of the fallen officers. This, the noblest

and most beautiful of Lucerne's monuments, is open to the public free of charge.

Close to the Lion Monument stands the *Chapelle expiatoire*, bearing the inscription *Invictis pax*. On the left is the **Alpineum**, a great Alpine panorama of quite new construction, designed by its present proprietor Mr. Ernst Hodel, and including five immense pictures of the High-Alps, with natural objects in the foreground, presenting a most striking appearance, remarkably faithful to nature. (Entrance 1fr.) A few yards further east, close to the monument, is the entrance to the interesting Glacier Garden. The **Glacier Garden** affords a unique spectacle. Accident led to the discovery here of one of the most interesting natural phenomena. In the course of excavations for the foundation of a house, in 1872, nine of the "pot-holes" of an ancient glacier were discovered. The largest of them is 31 feet deep and 26 in diameter. They were evidently hollowed out in pre-historic times by the waters of the glacier which must once have extended from the St. Gothard through the district of Lucerne to the north of Switzerland. The water that found its way through the fissures of the glacier imparted a rotatory motion to stones which, having fallen upon the ice, had also found their way through the fissures. In the course of centuries these stones hollowed out the "pot-holes" in the rock beneath, and were left in them when the glacier receded. Indeed these stones, consisting of gneiss, granite from the St-Gothard, or alpine limestone, are still to be seen in the cavities. The Glacier Garden thus affords an instructive example of a remarkable geological phenomenon. The enigmatical origin of the "pot-holes" is beautifully illustrated in the upper part of the same garden recently enlarged.

In various buildings in the same garden are other sights such as Pfyffer's famous *Relief Map of Central*

Switzerland, 23 feet in length and 13 feet in width, reproducing the districts represented on a scale of 1 in 12,500. Its constructor, Ludwig Pfyffer of Lucerne, a lieutenant-general in the French army, completed it in the second half of the preceding century, after ten years labour, and although it has been excelled in modern times, it deserves attention as being the first successful attempt to cor-



The Glacier Garden.

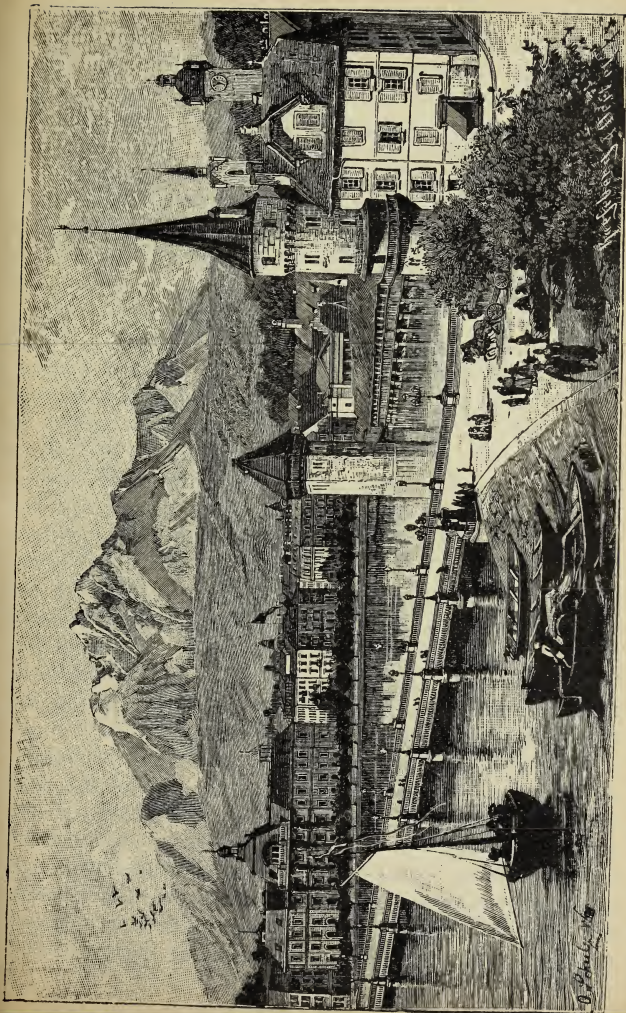
rectly represent a mountainous region. The French general Lecourbe, who was stationed at Lucerne for some time in 1799, availed himself of this relief map when planning his famous defence of the St. Gothard and Central Switzerland against the Russian army under Suwaroff, approaching from Italy.

Another relief illustrates the battle of the socalled *Suwaroff Bridge* in the Muottatal between the Russians and the French (31 October 1799). The armies are represented by plastic figures. A third extensive relief is that of the Gothard Railway, by the top. eng. X. Imfeld and F. Becker, showing the whole route and making us realize the difficulties which had to be overcome in constructing the line. There is further a lake village after the models of Dr. Keller. In fine weather the gardens are lighted by electricity. (Entrance 1 franc.)

Let us now retrace our steps and pay a visit to the Old Town. Although it can boast of little that is remarkable, it will at least give us an idea of what old Lucerne was like. Many of the houses are adorned with mural paintings, and others with wrought ironwork in which the antique designs are cleverly imitated.

Returning to the Quay, we come to the **Schwanenplatz**, at the east end of the Seebrücke. Here we must call the visitor's attention to the **Official Enquiry Office**, located in a nice chalet, where tourists can obtain, free of charge, information on all points bearing upon railway and other communication, not only in Lucerne and its environs but throughout Switzerland.

From the Schwanenplatz we turn our steps towards the roofed wooden bridge known as the **Kapellbrücke**, which crosses the River Reuss diagonally. This curious structure, dating from the year 1333, is a characteristic feature of Lucerne, and being constructed entirely of wood, it serves to remind us of the time when the town did not possess a single house of stone. That was



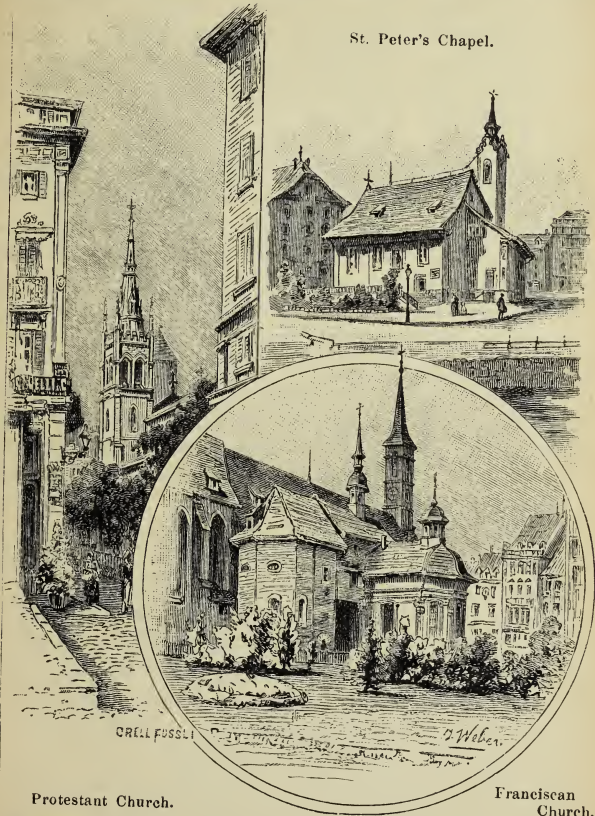
Seebrücke, Kapellbrücke, Wasserturm und Pilatus.

400 years ago, when Lucerne was popularly known under the sobriquet of "the wooden storks' nest." Many changes have taken place since this bridge was built, and great would be the astonishment of the old Lucerners who, clad in coats of mail and armed with their redoubtable two-handed swords and battle-axes, once strode over this bridge, if they could see how their beloved town has developed. Would they rejoice, or would they shake their heads? We cannot say, but it is with reverence that we think of them as a patriotic, God-fearing race. In the 121 triangular paintings placed at regular intervals beneath the roof of the bridge, they have celebrated the heroic deeds of the old Switzers, and the sufferings of their patron saints Leodegar and Maurice, in ingenuous fashion. In the midst of the Kapellbrücke stands the octagonal **Wasserturm**. The municipal treasure was stored in this tower, but it was also used as a prison for such as had incurred the displeasure of the government, and is said to have also contained the torture chamber. The municipal archives are now preserved here. Many authors have stated that in the time of the Romans the Wasserturm was a lighthouse, and have sought to derive the name of the town from *lucerna*, a lantern, but unfortunately there is more poetry than truth in this etymology, for, like the Musegg, the tower is simply a part of the fortifications with which the town was surrounded during the first half of the thirteenth century.

Crossing the Kapellbrücke we reach the Kleinstadt, as that part of the town on the left bank of the river is called in contradistinction to the Grossstadt on the right bank. Soon, however, the "little town" will become the "great town," since the topographical conditions permit of a greater extension of Lucerne on the left bank of the river than on the right. It is therefore on the left bank that we find the modern quarter of the town.

At the west end of the Seebrücke, in the river, a number of swans and other waterfowl are housed, conspicuous among

St. Peter's Chapel.



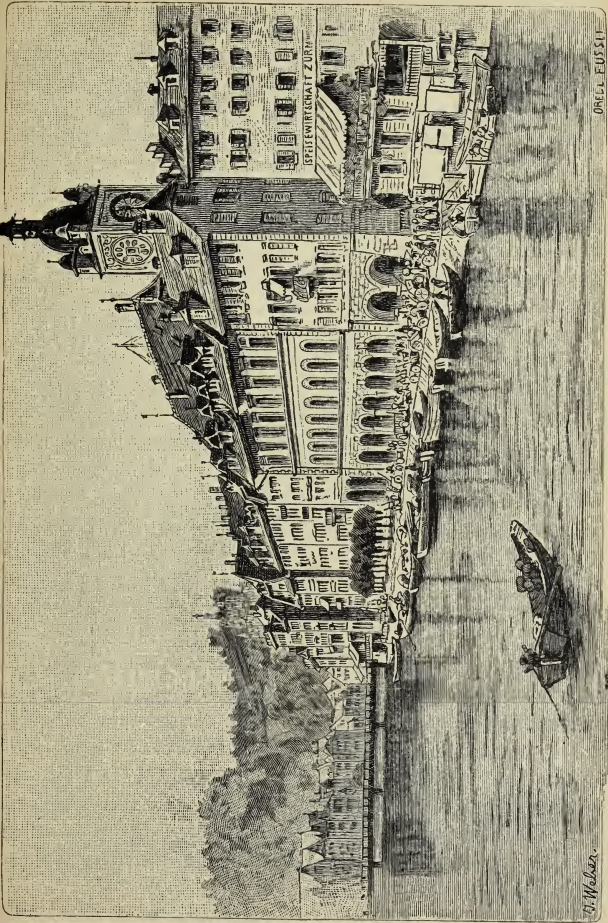
Protestant Church.

Franciscan Church.

them being numbers of pretty black coot (*Fulica atra*), which, being carefully protected by the inhabitants, have become half tame, though remarkable elsewhere for their shyness.

Traversing the shady Quay to the left of the Railway Station, and passing some fine and commodious hotels, we reach the **Theatre** and the Church St. Xavier. The former is closed during the summer, its place being taken by the Kur-saal, but in the winter, the holiday-time of the inhabitants of Lucerne, it is one of their favourite places of resort. The **Church St. Xavier** is a building in the style of the eighteenth century, with 8 chapels and several excellent altar-pieces. Somewhat further down the Reuss stands the **Government Building**, formerly the Jesuits' College. The façade of the main building, in the Florentine style, at once attracts our attention, and still more that part of the edifice known as the *Schlösschen*. Its three stories are supported by slender columns, and the whole is a remarkable monument of sixteenth century architecture, doing honour to the designer, Hans von Lyn, of Trient. The legislature of Canton Lucerne meets from time to time here. The opposite building with arcades contains the Cantonal archives. They include numerous documents bearing on Swiss history and invaluable both from a political and sociological point of view. The gold seal of Charles the Bold of Burgundy, a trophy of the battle of Grandson (1476), is kept here, as well as a fine collection of coins. Behind the government building on the Hirschen-graben is the new Cantonal School with the High School, College and School of arts and trade. There is also a *Natural History Museum* on the third story, which has its chief interest in its rich botanical and geological collection. (Gothard.) Free admittance on Sundays 10—12 a.m. and 1—3 p.m. and on Tuesdays 1—3 p.m. At other times 50 cts. admittance for adult persons, children half fee only. Closed on Thursdays forenoon. Conservator: Prof. Dr. H. Bachmann.

Close by is the **Franciscan Church**, the latter a plain Gothic structure with Renaissance chapel, finely carved



ORELL FUSSET

The Town Hall.

G. Weber.

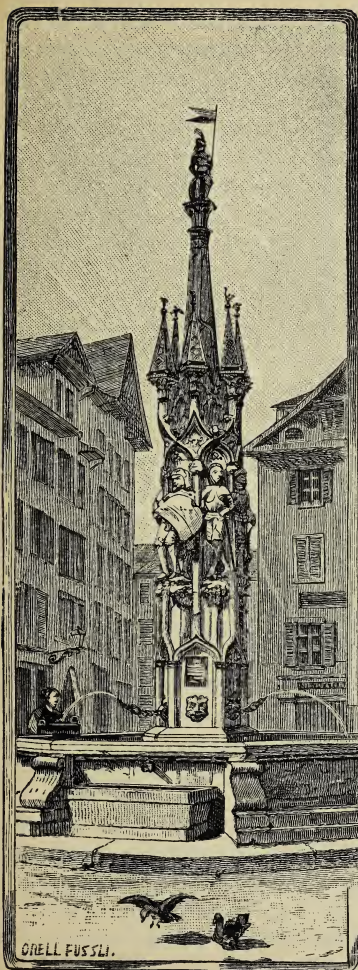
choir-stalls, and copies of the banners captured by the Swiss in the famous battles which secured them their liberty.

The **Museum**, also situated in the neighbourhood of the Government Building, contains the *Cantonal Library*, one of the largest in Switzerland, containing 80,000 volumes. Of special interest, however, is the *Municipal Library*, situated near the River Reuss, and open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 2 till 4. This latter voluminous collection is rich in documents pertaining to the history of Switzerland, and in other material of the highest value to the historian and sociologist; it further contains an extensive collection of ancient Swiss and Lucerne coins.

From the Museum the Pfistergasse leads to the *Arsenal*, which is, however, scarcely deserving of a visit, since the greater part of the valuable collection of ancient weapons formerly preserved here has been incorporated with the collection in the Rathaus, standing in the Kornmarkt. We will therefore return along the Reuss, past the *Barracks*, and cross over the Spreuerbrücke to the right bank of the river.

The **Spreuerbrücke** or **Mühlenbrücke** resembles the Kapellbrücke in being built entirely of timber and roofed; it is not so old, however, by a century. It contains an interesting series of paintings by Caspar Meglinger, dating from the sixteenth century and representing the Dance of Death. Between the Kapellbrücke and the Spreuerbrücke is the modern Reussbrücke, and a few years ago a fifth bridge was built below the Spreuerbrücke, connecting the suburb of Sanct Jakob with the right bank and a railway bridge for the Gothard line. The velocity of the stream here is much greater than in the neighbourhood of the upper bridges.

Crossing the *Mühlenplatz*, in which stands the handsome *Gewerbegebäude*, we reach the **Weinmarkt**.

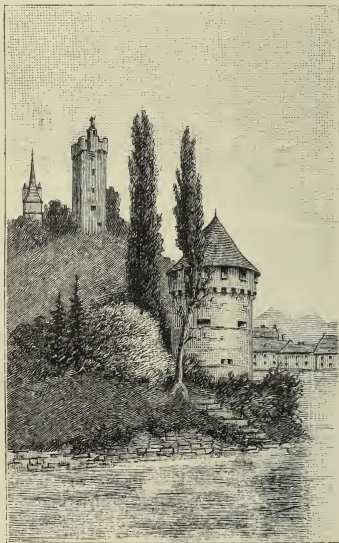


The **fountain** here, with its statue of St. Maurice armed cap-à-pie, is one of the finest ancient monumental fountains in Switzerland; in particular the mail-clad warriors in lifelike attitudes, occupying the niches of the fine Gothic columns, deserve the attention of the connoisseur. The Kornmarkt-gasse leads us past the **Old Rathaus** in the *Kornmarkt*. This building, which is in the purest Renaissance style, contains a Gothic staircase and some admirable inlaid wainscoting and ancient carved woodwork, also portraits of magistrates of

Lucerne, and large mural paintings by Reinhard and Wyrtsch.

The Fountain of the Weinmarkt.

On the ground floor of the Rathaus there is a permanent *Fine Art Exhibition* and a *Historical Museum of Applied Art* including the antiquarian collection of the Historical Society of the Five Cantons. Here we find objects from the lake-dwellings and from prehistoric tombs, numerous weapons and trophies from the old Swiss wars, two Turkish pennons taken by the men of Lucerne at the battle of Lepanto,



Musegg

Duke Leopold's coat of mail from the battle of Sempach, 19 Italian shields from the battle of Giornico, some fine specimens of old stained glass, and, in short, the collection is full of objects connected with the most interesting events recorded in the history of Lucerne. (Entrance 1 franc. Open from June 1st till October 15th, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.)

If we extend our walk from here up towards the grey ramparts of the **Musegg**, we shall find the

Municipal Girls' School installed in the former *Convent Maria Hilf* (the *Boys' School* occupying a palatial of building close by). Near it is erected the handsome new **Christ Church** built by the *Old Catholics* of Lucerne, in which *American Episcopal church services* are also held. The tower commands a very fine view (entrance

50 cts.; apply to the sexton). We can, however, return from the Kornmarkt direct to the Schwanenplatz and the Quay, which latter is the favourite resort of all visitors to Lucerne.

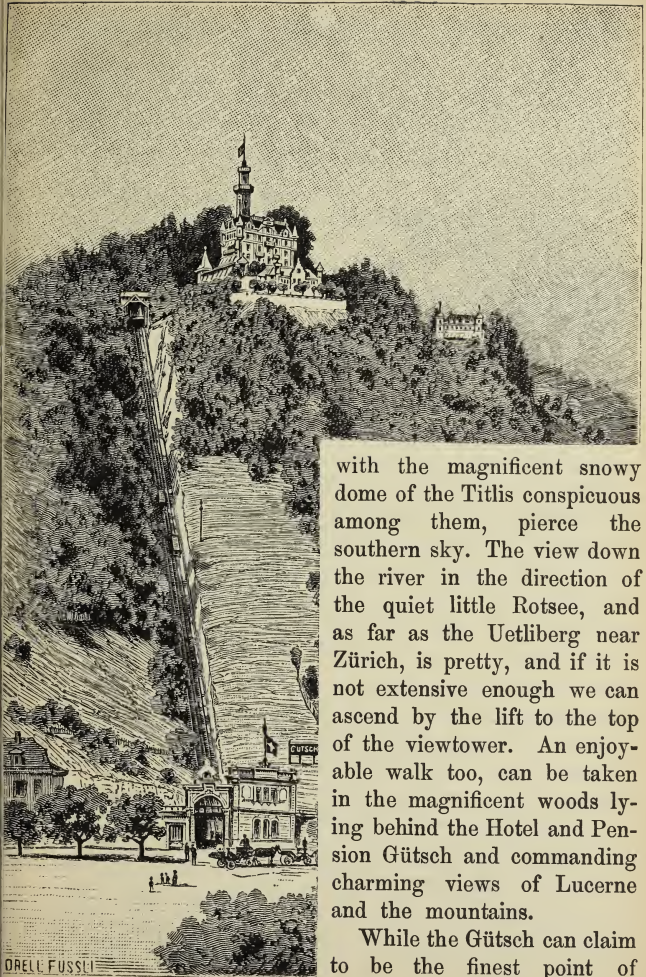
Before our walk is ended evening draws on, the soft pleasant summer evening of Switzerland. The leaves of the chestnut-trees rustle in the breeze that sweeps gently over the rippling waters of the lake, and the peaks of the lofty snow-capped mountains flash and redden as though they were no longer cold, but glowing with an internal fire; the uplands are all ablaze, while the shadows of evening have already fallen on the valleys. Softly swelling and dying gently away, the sweet tones of the vesper bells are heard through the stillness of the night. Through the foliage of the trees the electric light flashes, and on the lake the gondolas with their coloured lanterns glide hither and thither, and the songs of their happy occupants are heard across the now dusky waters. "The Naples of Switzerland" is a title that Lucerne would well deserve, for in summer-time its mild climate has quite a southern character, and the chiaroscuro of the landscape vies in picturesque charm with that of Italy, while as regards the variety of nationalities and costumes and the gay toilets of the ladies, Lucerne need not shirk comparison with any of the great maritime cities of the world. Representatives of all the large cities of the Old and New World are present and make Lucerne their *rendez-vous* — all the various types of travellers, from Mr. and Mrs. Brown of London to Tartarin de Tarascon, while Babel itself could scarcely have presented a greater confusion of tongues. But though gathered together from the ends of the earth, the crowd before us is peaceful and harmless enough, for the people composing it are intent one and all on enjoying the spectacle of which they themselves constitute a part. Could we compress into a single sentence

all the exclamations and all the thoughts uttered in diverse languages by the hundreds or thousands of promenaders on the Quay, it would certainly be this: "How lovely is the earth, and how glorious is life!" Gazing on Lucerne, thoughts of a more sombre character are impossible.

WALKS.

Lucerne is a splendid centre for walks. "If it is so beautiful down below, how enchanting must it be up yonder on one of the hills encircling the town!" So thinks the traveller, and on making the experiment, he finds that every step upwards is well rewarded. But which direction shall he take first?

On an eminence to the west of the town we may remark a building with a turret as slender and elegant as the minaret of a mosque, rising above the houses on the slope and the woods in the background. This is the famous **Gütsch** (Hotel-Restaurant), a point of view which brings before us in the most striking manner the beauty of the district. A walk of ten minutes through the Baslerstrasse and past the Barracks brings us to the station of the *miniature cable railway*, which conveys us to the summit in $2\frac{1}{2}$ min. Though it is only 197 yards in length, the gradient is 53 in 100, and it is probably the shortest and certainly the most delightful little railway in the world. If, however, we prefer to make the ascent of 330 feet on foot, we turn to the left at the Orphan Asylum and on reaching the Riding School take the zig-zag path leading past the ancient tower known as the Unnoth to the heights, up to which there is also a carriage-road. Although the Gütsch is no more than a hill, it commands a surprisingly fine view of the picturesque little town on the Reuss, and of the lake as far as the steep sides of the Rigi and Bürgenstock, above which the Alps of Unterwalden,



with the magnificent snowy dome of the Titlis conspicuous among them, pierce the southern sky. The view down the river in the direction of the quiet little Rotsee, and as far as the Uetliberg near Zürich, is pretty, and if it is not extensive enough we can ascend by the lift to the top of the viewtower. An enjoyable walk too, can be taken in the magnificent woods lying behind the Hotel and Pension Gütsch and commanding charming views of Lucerne and the mountains.

While the Gütsch can claim to be the finest point of

view in Lucerne, the **Musegg**, the heights above the town on the right bank of the river, where the nine old watch-towers rise out of the grey ramparts, possesses romantic charms of its own. A carriage-road, beginning a little to the left of Meyer's Diorama, leads in ten minutes up to the heights, which also command a fine view.

Above the Musegg are the garden-grounds of the Villa Wilhelma, open to visitors, containing a collection of rare species of *Araucaria* from the Caucasus and specimens of the Swiss *Araucaria imbricata*, with many other botanical rarities.

A third point of view in the immediate vicinity of Lucerne is the **Capuchin Church of Wesemlin**, twenty minutes' walk from the town, taking the road leading from the Lion Monument past the Glacier Garden, or from the Stiftskirche past the wayside pictures representing the Stations of the Cross, to the terrace on which the Convent is situated. It commands a superb view of the picturesque Musegg. From here we should continue our walk as far as the **Drei-Linden** on the **Hitzlisberg**, where we can sit down on a bench and enjoy the magnificent panorama of the Alps, from the Rigi in the east to Finsteraarhorn and Pilatus in the west. In case the half-hour's walk to the Drei-Linden should be too much for us, we can hire a carriage and drive up to it either by the above-mentioned road or by the Adligenswil and new Drei-Linden road; pedestrians will also do well to return by this last-mentioned route, which commands fine views.

The fashionable settlement of villas on **Dreilinden** is also reached in a few minutes from the Hofkirche, by an easy road, with splendid outlooks of scenery.

A charming walk on level ground leads along the right bank of the Reuss in less than a quarter of an hour to the **Friedental**, a lovely little valley between the

Reuss and the Rotsee; here we find the new cemetery of Lucerne, with handsome monuments, some of them of considerable artistic merit. For a drive, the new road from St. Karli to the cemetery can be recommended. Refreshments can be obtained at a restaurant occupying a commanding situation by the side of the road. Another walk, which can be extended *ad libitum*, leads from the Quay through the **Haldenstrasse**, and along the lovely shore of the lake. The numerous *pensions* and villas, with their beautiful gardens bordering the highway, as well as the lake with its steamboats, and the noble mountains rising on the further side of it, impart beauty and variety to this road, so that it is one of the favourite promenades of visitors to Lucerne.

Among the greatest enjoyments which Lucerne affords we must include **a row on the lake in a boat or gondola**, especially on some fine evening when the wind is wafting the fragrance of the garden flowers across the waters and the last rays of the setting sun are illuminating the mountains. Seeburg and Wartenfluh on the right bank, and Tribschen and Stutz on the left bank invite a visit, but whichever direction the boat takes we shall find ourselves among scenes of beauty.

SHORT EXCURSIONS.

The splendour of a bright and cloudless summer morning bursts upon Lucerne, its lake, and its mountains. But in which direction shall we go? It is difficult to decide, for among so many charming tours we do not like to select one to the exclusion of the others. We will proceed to describe about a dozen excursions, any one of which can be made from Lucerne in a morning or afternoon, but the

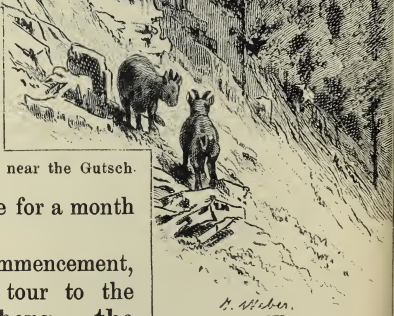


Deer Park

tourist must choose one or more of them at random, — if he is unable to adopt the best course, which would be to stay here for a month and make them all.

By way of commencement, we will select the tour to the Gütisch, Sonnenberg, the Cross on the Langen Furen, Kriens, and back to Lucerne.

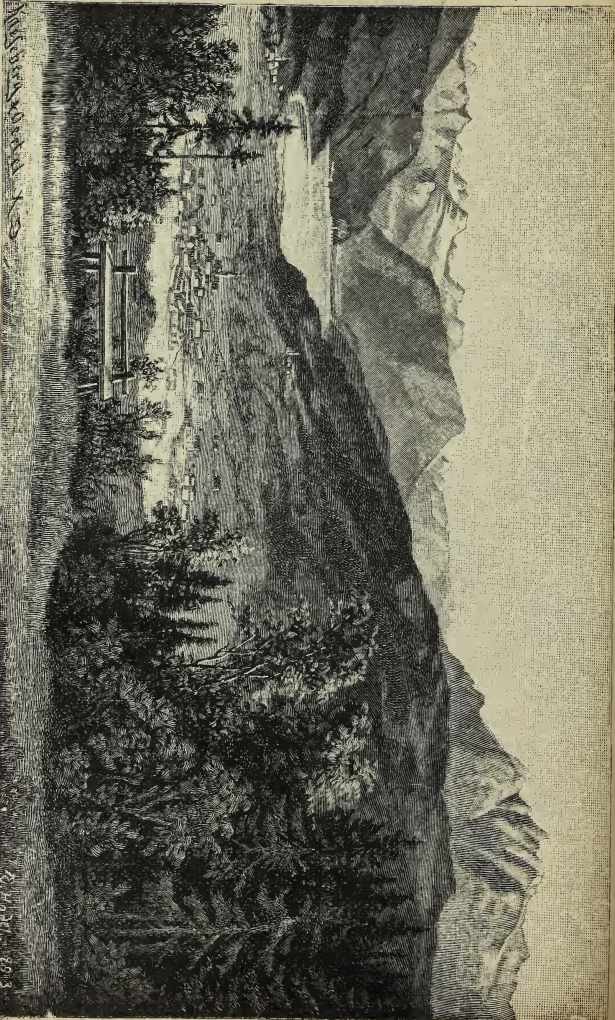
We have described the Gütisch above (p. 32), so that it only remains for us here to say that there is a pleasant foot-



near the Gütisch.

path leading past the "Deer park" (with colonies of Steinbock (*capra ibex*) chamois, marmots and aviary with Alpine birds), in half an hour through the shady forest of the *Gütschwald* to the *Kurhaus Sonnenberg*, occupying a wonderfully fine situation in a lofty fir-wood and commanding a magnificent outlook on the Alps. Basler-Ruhe, Victoriaplatz, and Wolfsschlucht are charming points of view in the extensive woodlands belonging to the Kurhaus, but the best of all is near the *Cross on the Langen Furen*, a ridge of the mountain chain, 2560 feet above the sea. Another ten minutes and we have before us not only the bays of Lucerne and Stans, with their beautiful meadows and orchards and their background of snow-clad mountains, but also in the opposite direction the valley of the Reuss and the entrance to the grassy Entlebuch. In half an hour we can easily descend from Sonnenberg to the verdant valley of *Kriens* and the village of the same name, lying embowered in fruit-trees at the western base of the steep and rugged Pilatus; with its extensive silk manufactories and its machine works this village is one of the most thriving in the Canton of Lucerne; it is connected with the town, a mile and a half distant, by a *railway* commanding a charming view of the Rigi group. From Kriens a road commanding fine views leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hours past Schloss Schauensee to the **Himmelreich** Pension and Restaurant. Instead of descending from Sonnenberg to Kriens we might also return to Lucerne by the footpath leading through woods and meadows and past the *Villa Bruchmatt*; this latter way, indeed, is the shorter of the two.

A second tour in the same district is a walk or drive round the Sonnenberg, through **Kriens, Renggloch, and Littau**, or in the reverse direction. This drive would occupy an hour and a half, but we might arrange to take the railway as far as Kriens and again on our way home from Littau to Lucerne. From Kriens the road leads



View from the Sonnenberg to the south.

1873

through the valley of the same name, at first fertile, but afterwards assuming a rugged aspect, and after traversing the wooded background of the valley we enter the **Renggloch**, a glen lying between the Blattenberg on the left and the Sonnenberg on the right. Here we shall remark the rocky channel through which the Renggbach now flows into the Kleine Emme, instead of debouching as formerly into the Lake of Lucerne. Enjoying a fine view of the Entlebuch,—the valley of the Kleine Emme,—in which the church of Malters is conspicuous, we now descend to Littau at the entrance to the valley. Here we find the interesting *establishment of Thorenberg*, for the production of *electric light and power*. The current for the electric lighting of the town of Lucerne is generated here.

A tour somewhat resembling those already described takes us through **Kriens** to **Hergiswald** and back, either on foot or by carriage. The way to the pleasantly situated health-resort and pilgrimage-chapel of *Hergiswald*, situated at an elevation of 2800 feet above the sea, traverses the valley of Kriens and branches off to the left into the *Schachenwald*, then, after crossing the upper Renggbücke, it leads through forests up to the quaint old chapel, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country and is remarkable for the curious paintings that adorn its ceiling.

It is advisable to extend this tour by taking the foot-path leading from Hergiswald to the *Eigental* and opening into the carriage-road near the Holderkapelle. From Renggloch a good road leads to the Holderkapelle and the Eigental without passing through Hergiswald; it may be recommended as being the shortest way from Lucerne.

The **Eigental** is a secluded and romantic glen at the foot of the rocky steep of Pilatus. It is traversed by the *Rümligbach*,—a brook abounding in trout,—and extends for a distance of 6 miles, at a height of 2600 to 3300 feet above the sea; in the summer-time its numerous

châlets give us a pleasant glimpse of the life of the Alpine herdsmen. In the valley stand the little Chapel of the Good Shepherd, with interesting frescoes, a small sanatorium and a home for the school children of Lucerne, during their summer vacation. It

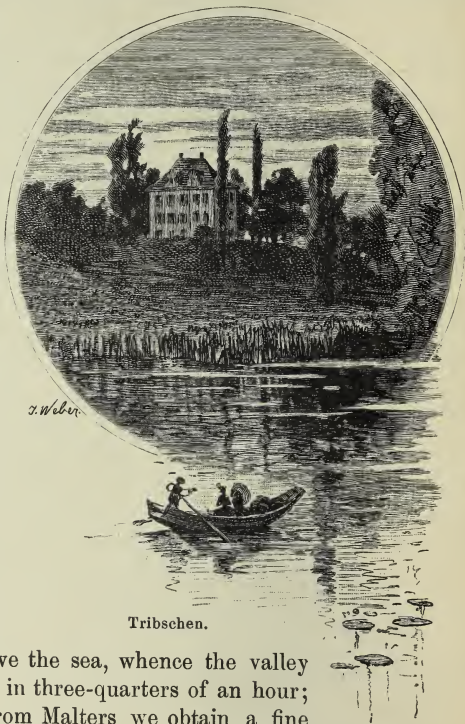
also contains some magnificent fir-trees

and commands a splendid view of Mount Pilatus. From

Malters, the second station on the railway from Lucerne to Berne, we can reach the Eigental by driving to the health-resort of **Schwarzenberg**, 3 miles from

Malters and

2760 feet above the sea, whence the valley can be reached in three-quarters of an hour; on the way from Malters we obtain a fine view of the Entlebuch. No less popular with excursionists than Schwarzenberg and Eigental is the spa and health-resort of **Farnbühl** on the old *Bramegg road* leading from Malters across the Bramegg Pass (3152 feet) to Entlebuch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Malters.



Tribtschen.

Another picturesque walk or drive is that to **Tribschen, Pension Stutz, Kastanienbaum, and Winkel**. For the greater part of the distance the road skirts the left bank of Lake Lucerne, of which it commands charming views, and it has the advantage of being quite level. Leaving Lucerne and crossing the railway behind the Theatre, the *Hirschmattstrasse* quickly leads us into the open country. Near the farmhouse of *Gass*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lucerne, the road branches off to the left to the rural mansion of *Tribschen*, in which the famous composer *Richard Wagner* lived towards the end of the sixth decade of our century. Here he married, and here he composed the *Meistersingers*, *Siegfried*, &c. The road, which now leads past the *Birregg Woods* and constantly commands a charming view of the Rigi and the *Bürgenstock*, between which tower the snow-clad peaks of the Alps of Uri, soon brings us to the *Pension Stutz* (fine view of *Pilatus* on the right), the hamlet of *Langensand*, and *Oberhasli*. From here a footpath leads to the charmingly situated rural inn of **St. Niklausen**. While still on the way to it we enjoy one of the most impressive views which the Lake of the Four Cantons affords; but on reaching the promontory itself we are enchanted by the aspect of the numerous little bays and headlands, forming a scene worthy the pencil of the most skilful painter. Beneath the tall Spanish chestnuts are benches, where we can sit down and enjoy at our ease the delightful prospect. The finest point is the *Kreuzfluh* (about five minutes' walk from the inn), a projecting rock commanding a superb view of the lake, beyond the gleaming surface of which we discover *Kehrsiten* on the *Bürgenstock* and *Stansstad*. The landscape increases in splendour as we proceed on our way, and when, after a walk of 20 minutes, past the estate of *Krämerstein*, we reach the steam-boat pier at *Kastanienbaum*, we find ourselves in a perfect paradise; looking at the magnificent

laurel-trees surrounding us, we might imagine that we had been suddenly transported to the shores of one of the lakes of Upper Italy. The road, which now skirts the bank of the lake, commands a wonderfully fine view of Stansstad, the Stanserhorn, and the *Lopperberg*,—the imposing eastern spur of Pilatus, which is now visible from base to summit and is nowhere seen to greater advantage. Passing the *Spissenegg*, the promontory separating the Kreuztrichter from the Lake of Alpnach, we reach the delightful *Bay of Winkel*, and, in a quarter of an hour, the little village of the same name, situated at the end of the bay, while in 10 minutes more we come to the village of *Horw*, a station on the Brünig Railway, by which the pedestrian can return to Lucerne, unless he wishes to pay a visit to the military drill grounds, lying on the straight road, 3 miles long, leading to Lucerne.

An interesting half-day's excursion is the drive through **Horw, Hergiswil, and Stansstad to the town of Stans** and back. As far as *Horw*, 3 miles from Lucerne, the view of Pilatus, rising in front of us, absorbs our attention; beyond Horw the road reaches the bay of Winkel, and follows the lake shore from there to *Hergiswil* (3 miles from Horw), nestling close to the perpendicular cliffs of the *Lopperberg*, which projects so far into the lake at this point that a bridge has been thrown over it. Crossing this bridge we reach Stansstad, the port of the little Canton of Nidwalden, a mile and a half from Hergiswil, and after a delightful drive through the meadows and orchards of the Stanser Boden we come to Stans, the chief town of the canton. Its monument to *Arnold Winkelried*, the hero of Sempach, is deserving of inspection.

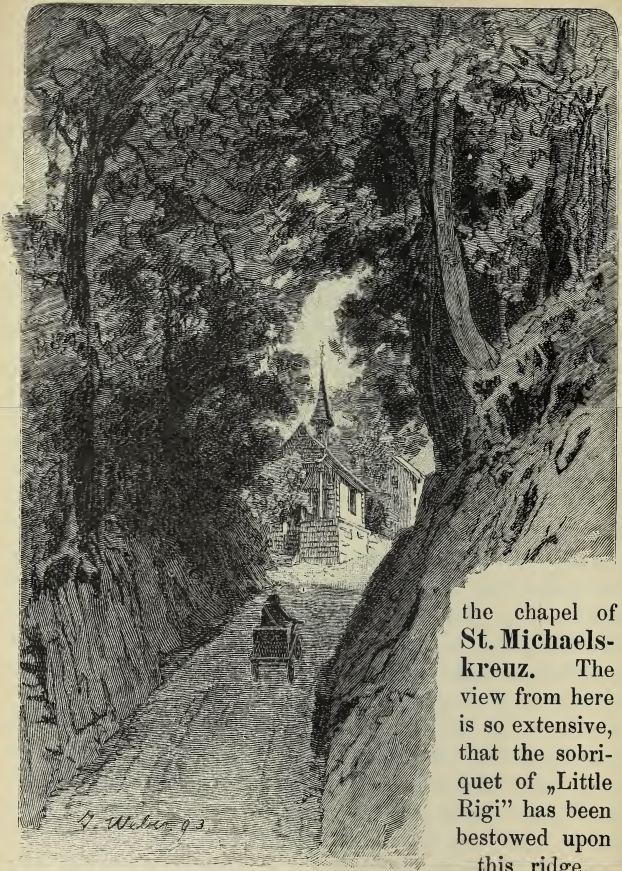
The excursions which we can make in a morning or afternoon on the east side of Lucerne are no less delightful than those on the west side.

In the first place we may name the tour from Lucerne by **Dietschenberg and Adligenswil to Meggen**

and back to Lucerne, either entirely on foot or returning from Meggen by the steamer. Taking the *Adligenswil* road we reach the *Dietschenberg* in about an hour, the view of the lake becoming the more extensive the further we go. In about 20 minutes we turn off to the right near the estate of *Lindenfeld*, and in a quarter of an hour reach the farm-house of *Utenberg*. Higher up we pass a wayside shrine and arrive in 10 minutes at the farm-house of *Dietschenberg*, above which rises the highest summit of the *Dietschenberg*, the **Vogelherd**, which we reach in another 10 minutes, the enchanting prospect it affords amply recompensing us for all our trouble. We can now descend in half an hour to *Adligenswil*, whence it is an hour's walk, part of the way through woods, at the end of which we enjoy a magnificent view, to the steamboat-pier at *Meggen* on the Lake of Küssnacht, in the neighbourhood of which stands the château of *Neuhabsburg*, a handsome building in the Gothic style of architecture. Passing it, taking a short cut across the promontory of *Altstad*, and then following the shore of the lake, we can make our way back to Lucerne in one hour. A still shorter way, and one that is quite as enjoyable, is to take the *Kreuzbuch* road, which branches off between Meggen and Vordermeggen and commands at its highest point (close by the English cemetery) a magnificent view.

A drive in the reverse direction, namely from Lucerne, by Seeburg and Meggen to *Adligenswil* and back, can also be strongly recommended; the idyllic repose and rural charm of this district cannot fail to make an impression upon the tourist.

For another half-day's excursion we can take the train to **Gisikon**, charmingly situated above the light-green waters of the Reuss on the line from Lucerne to Zug, and from here ascend the **Rooterberg**, on the highest point of which, 2611 feet above the sea, stands

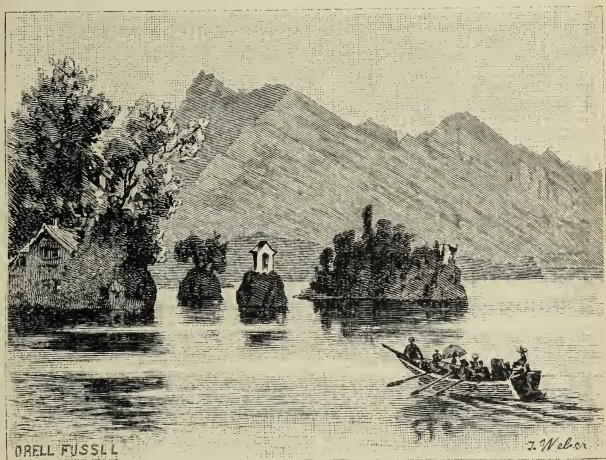


Hohle Gasse.

the chapel of **St. Michaels-kreuz**. The view from here is so extensive, that the sobriquet of „Little Rigi” has been bestowed upon this ridge, which can easily

be ascended in three-quarters of an hour. Especially fine is the view of the valley of the Reuss, with its numerous villages, and of the hilly country extending from the out-

liers of the Alps to the Jura chain, just visible on the horizon. In returning we have the choice of two delightful routes. First we can descend through *Meyerskappel* in an hour and a quarter to the hamlet and castle of *Buonas* on the lovely Lake of Zug, whence it is three quarters of an hour's walk to *Rothkreuz* station; or secondly we can make our way in 1 1/2 hours by *Udligenswil* to *Küssnacht*, at the further end of the lake of the same



Group of Islets near Altstadt.

name (an arm of the Lake of Lucerne), where tradition places the site of Gessler's castle. Between here and Immensee, on the Lake of Zug, lies the *Hohle Gasse* (see p. 59). From Küssnacht we can take the steamer back to Lucerne.

An interesting and unfatiguing excursion, which can be made in half a day, though it deserves to have more time devoted to it, is a tour from Lucerne through Immensee to Brunnen (by the St. Gothard Rail-

way) and back to Lucerne by steamboat, halting at Goldau, where our attention is attracted by the debris of the land-slip which overwhelmed the unfortunate village early in the present century. From Goldau we can pay a visit to the *Lake of Lowerz*, overshadowed by the steep sides of the Rigi, and to the romantic little island of *Schwanau* with its ancient castle ruins, its chapel, and its pretty restaurant. Picturesquely situated at the end of the lake lies the small health-resort of *Seewen*, and close at hand is the *Schwyz-Seewen* railway station, where we can take the train back to Brunnen.

Most of the places on the banks of the **Lake of the Four Cantons** (or Lake of Lucerne) can be easily visited from the town in half a day, but we think it will be better to describe them in connection with the one-day excursions, since the greater number of travellers will reserve an entire day for the lake; here it only remains to mention the charming half-day **boating excursions**, — for a row on the lake of Lucerne is among the most enjoyable things that a tour in Switzerland can afford. Among the many charming places we can visit there are *Tribschen*, *Stutz*, *St. Niklausen*, and *Kastanienbaum* on the left bank of the lake, and *Seeburg*, *Altstad*, and *Neuhabsburg* on the right bank, but most to be preferred is an excursion which includes all these places, together with Kehrsiten at the foot of the wooded Bürgenstock, since it affords a number of the loveliest panoramas and vistas, as one arm of the lake or another opens before us. Especially on summer days, when it is refreshing to leave the parched land and glide over the cool waters, with the mountains and villages mirrored in the smooth surface, such an excursion, in which we are not tied to any foreappointed course, is extremely enjoyable.

EXCURSIONS OCCUPYING ONE DAY.

The choice of short excursions that Lucerne affords is very great, but so soon as we extend the time to a full day they become vastly more numerous. There is the lake itself which we are bound to explore, there are the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Stanserhorn to be ascended, there is the St. Gothard Railway leading us into the heart of the Alps, there is the Brünig Railway, which no tourist would be willing to strike out of his programme, there is the vale of Obwalden with its famous Engelberg, the little Canton of Zug with its antique town, its lake, and its mountain-ridge, and the little paradise of Schwyz, nestling at the foot of the gigantic *Mythen*. As soon as we think of an excursion to these districts the *one* resolves itself into dozens, each place becoming a centre for new excursions, so that it would be easy to catalogue a hundred or a thousand, and a single summer is found to be far too short to enjoy all that the country round Lucerne has to offer.

But the Lake of the Four Cantons rightly occupies the first place in the programme of the visitor to Lucerne, and we shall accordingly assign it the first place here.

A list of the excursions that can be made from the different places on the Lake and the Rigi will be found at the end of the respective chapters.

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

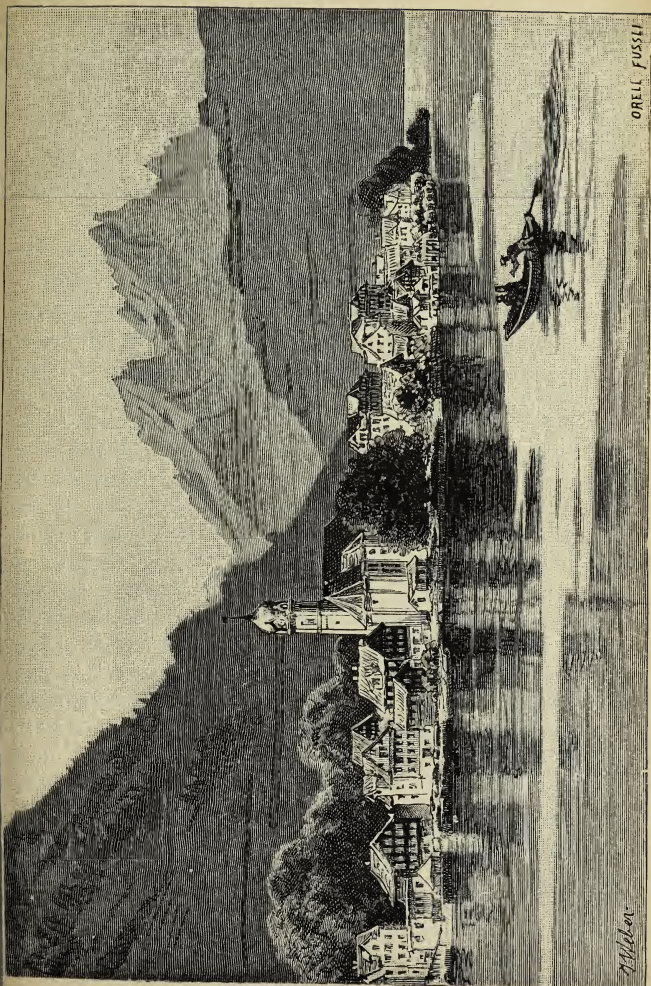
Who is there whose heart does not beat faster as he reads this title, which recalls to us all that we have heard of the sublime scenery of Lake Lucerne, the magnificent descriptions of Schiller, the history of William Tell, of whose heroic deeds its shores were the scene. A world of picturesque landscapes rises before our eyes, aware

as we are that this famous lake is a treasure-house of natural beauties.

Let us then entrust ourselves to its waters until we have explored all the recesses of its curiously winding shores, and have enjoyed all the beautiful effects of light and shade which unite with the striking character of its scenery to render it a paragon of beauty. Three steamboat trips will be necessary, the first, from **Lucerne to Flüelen**, taking us from one end of the lake to the other.

This delightful trip occupies 2 hours and 40 minutes and from the very commencement affords scenery of entrancing beauty, the view of Lucerne itself, surrounded by gardens and dominated by its ancient towers, being especially pleasing. In front of us stretches the *Bay of Lucerne* with handsome villas rising from among verdure on both sides, *Tribschen* and *Schlösschen Stutz* on the right, and *Seeburg* and *Wartenfluh* on the left, and on the promontory of the *Meggenhorn* the imposing *Villa Meggenhorn*, also the little island of *Altstad*, the *Villa Merian*, and, on the *Küssnacht* arm of the lake, the *Château of Neuhabsburg*. Our eyes do not rest long on these, however, but turn upwards to where the mountains raise their proud crests, the *Rigi* on the left, and *Pilatus*, the *Bürgenstock*, the *Stanserhorn*, and the *Buochserhorn* on the right. Soon they deprive us of the view of the gleaming *Walenstöcke*, but in compensation we get a momentary glimpse, across the *Brünig*, of the monarchs of the *Bernese Oberland*, the *Lauteraarhörner*, the *Schreckhörner*, the *Wetterhörner*, *Mönch*, *Eiger*, and the *Jungfrau*.

And now the steamer enters the *Kreuztrichter*, into which open the four lake-arms of *Lucerne*, *Küssnacht*, *Alpnach*, and *Weggis*, so that we enjoy a view of each of them. We next enter the *Weggis basin*, lying embedded between the wooded precipices of the *Bürgenstock* (with its steep railway) on the right and the rocky sides of the



ORELL FUSSELL

Beckenried.

W. W. W.

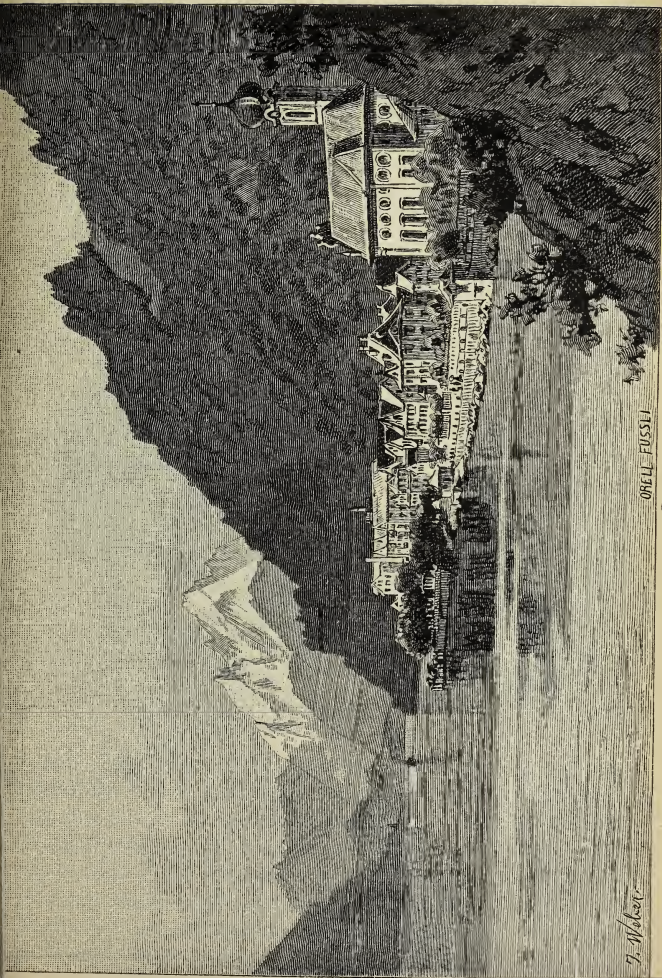
Rigi on the left. So far the boat has not halted anywhere, the steamers plying between Alpnach and Küsnacht calling at the landing-places in the bay of Lucerne; but now, after passing the beautifully situated château of *Hertenstein*, we stop at:

Weggis, a health-resort remarkable alike for its superb situation and its very agreeable, southern climate. Passing the charming *Lützelau* we soon come to:

Vitznau, situated on a small patch of land below two of the summits of the Rigi, the Dossen and Vitznauerstock.

In spring and autumn Vitznau is a popular health-resort, in summer it is a centre for tourists of all nationalities, owing to its being the starting-point of the Vitznau-Rigi Railway (see p. 63). Beautiful grounds adjoining the Hôtel du Parc, and romantic walk along the Dorfberg to the Mühlebach Waterfall. Restaurant near the Grubisbalm cavern. Weissenfluh Restaurant 1½ hours. Flora Alpina Restaurant on the way to Gersau (20 min.), one of the most charming points on the lake. Beyond Vitznau, which enjoys a climate no less mild than that of Weggis, it seems to us as though we had already reached the end of the lake and that the steamboat was steering on to the rocks; but at the last moment a strait opens before us, formed by the promontories of the Vitznauerstock and the Bürgenstock. Passing at a sharp curve between the two "Nasen", as these headlands have been christened, the vessel enters *the basin of Buochs, Beckenried, and Gersau*, rounds the southern part of the Bürgenstock, and halts at the village of Buochs.

Buochs belongs to the Canton of Nidwalden, and occupies a pleasant position at the foot of the Buochserhorn. Passing the picturesque *Chapel of Riedli*, and commanding all the time a beautiful view of the adjacent mountains, the steamboat next halts at:



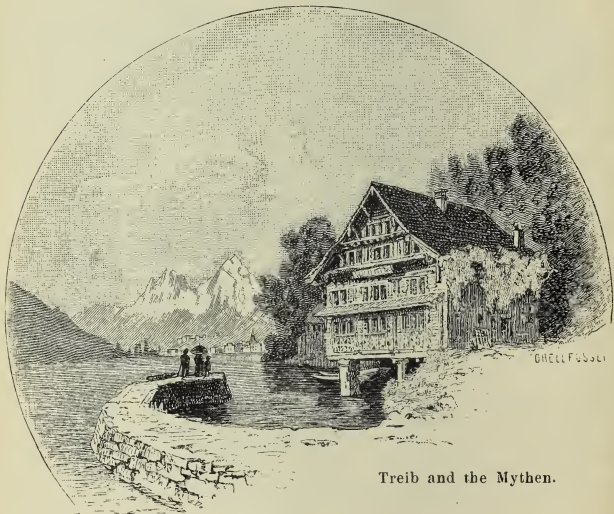
OBELL FUSSELL

Gersau.

J. Weber

Beckenried, a pleasantly cool village and popular summer resort, sheltered from the wind and embosomed in verdure; then, crossing the lake to the right bank, we come to:

Gersau, above which rises the Rigi-Scheidegg. Gersau enjoys a great reputation as a climatic health-resort, vying with Montreux in respect to its sheltered situation and pure air, free from dust (mean annual temperature of Gersau $50,1^{\circ}$ F., of Montreux $50,9^{\circ}$). After leaving



Treib and the Mythen.


the village, which is quite shut in by rocks, the steam-boat directs its course due east past the romantically situated *Kindlimord Chapel*, affording us on the way one of the grandest of Alpine landscapes, for the view towards Schwyz now opens, with the fearfully steep and naked summits of the Mythen towering in the background. At their base gleams *Schwyz*, in the middle distance *Ingenbohl*, and in the foreground, on the shore of the lake, *Brunnen*.

Above Brunnen, on the steep Wasifluh, stand the palatial Hotels Axenstein and Axenfels, while on the left bank of the lake Sonnenberg and Seelisberg present a magnificent

appearance. Again crossing the lake the steamboat reaches:

Treib, an old wooden inn, of historical interest, standing by itself at the foot of the Seelisberg. This is the landing-place for the loftily situated village of Seelisberg. Not far from here, on rounding the next headland, we see, rising from the lake, a pyramidal rock 85 feet in height, known as the *Mythenstein*.

It bears an inscription in honour of Schiller, the German poet, who celebrated in immortal verse the deeds of William Tell, the hero of Switzerland. The steamboat now crosses the lake, which again contracts, and making a sharp



The Mythenstein.

bend we reach Brunnen, the pleasant, trim, and much-frequented port of Canton Schwyz.

Brunnen, situated in the centre of the Forest Cantons,

is one of the favourite resorts of tourists, and possesses some fine gardens and promenades, besides being the starting-point for many interesting excursions to be de-



The Rütli.

scribed below. At Brunnen the last branch of the Lake of the Four Cantons opens before us, — the highly romantic *Lake of Uri*, shut in by rocky banks and encircled by stupendous mountains. On entering this basin we have on our right, beneath the crags of the

Seelisberg, the *Rütli*, the most sacred spot on the soil of Switzerland; it is a steep meadow surrounded by trees, where, on the 7th November, 1307, Walter Fürst of Uri, Werner Stauffacher of Schwyz, and Arnold Anderhalden of Unterwalden, each seconded by some faithful followers, formed a league in the name of their cantons against the tyrannous rule of Austria. The Rütli is regarded as a national place of pilgrimage, and is much visited on fine Sundays, especially by schools and societies of all descriptions. Opposite the Rütli, on the east bank of the lake, rise the Fronalpstock and the chain of the Rossstock, beginning with the Axenberg. Through their base runs not only the grandly picturesque *Axenstrasse*, with its galleries excavated in the solid rock, but also the *St. Gotthard Railway*, of which we catch glimpses here and there. Pursuing its course along the rocky bank of the lake, the steamboat next halts at:

Sisikon, a village situated on a grassy patch surrounded by lofty rocks, somewhere near the middle of the Axenstrasse. On the left bank of the lake the Ober- and Nieder-Bauenstock present an imposing aspect, but both are mere hills in comparison with the Urirothstock, rising like a huge fortress from the blue waters to the clouds, its summit clothed in eternal snow. Yonder, on the brink of the lake, lie the hamlets of *Bauen* and *Isleten*, but our vessel keeps to the right bank.

Tellsplatte, with the recently restored *Tell's Chapel*, containing fine mural paintings by Stüchelberg of Basle, is the next stopping-place. Tellsplatte is the spot where William Tell escaped from the boat in which Gessler was conveying him to prison. It is visited year by year by the country people in solemn procession. Ten minutes' walk above the chapel stands a Pension and Restaurant, amidst luxuriant southern vegetation. Enjoying the magnificent view of the Axenfluh, rising above Tell's

Chapel, of the sky-piercing peak of the Urirothstock, and of the pyramid of the Bristenstock towering aloft straight before us in the valley of the Reuss, we now direct our course to :

Flüelen, the port of Canton Uri, much frequented in summer-time by travellers who have either arrived by the St. Gothard Railway and intend to take the steamboat



The Tell's Chapel.

here, or who are leaving the steamer to take the train to the sunny South.

Our journey does not now extend so far, for after hastily accompanying the tourist over the picturesque Lake of Lucerne it is our duty to describe some of the delightful walks, excursions, and tours that can be made from places on its banks; for surely there is no lover of fine scenery who will not make at least a few excursions either on foot or by carriage on the shores of this classic lake.

Leaving the Rigi on one side for a time, we will first call the tourist's attention to the *carriage-road* along the right bank of the lake *from Weggis to Flüelen*, which may be compared to a walk through a gallery of colossal pictures. It is difficult to say whether the sections from Weggis to Vitznau, Vitznau to Gersau, Gersau to Brunnen, or Brunnen to Flüelen afford the most enjoyment, so we will leave the selection to the reader, if his time will not allow of his seeing all of them, only remarking that the palm of beauty must be awarded to the two first and that of grandeur to the two last.

The road from *Weggis to Vitznau* (3 miles) commands throughout its entire length a charming series of verdant Alpine pastures, picturesque chestnut-groves, pretty Swiss cottages, and enchanting views of the lake; its continuation from *Vitznau to Gersau* leading high up over the promontory of the "Obere Nase," is still more romantic, commanding as it does not only the banks of the Weggis basin, but also those of the basin of Brunnen. This walk occupies 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours, as does also that from *Gersau to Brunnen*, in which we get glimpses, through the orchards, of the southern summits of the Rigi,—Scheidegg, Hochfluh, and Urmiberg,—as well as of the Mythen, Frohnalpstock, and Seelisberg. The last section of the road along the lake shore is the celebrated **Axenstrasse**, between Brunnen and Flüelen, which for a distance of 7 miles affords the most enchanting scenery that a traveller could wish for,—the blue lake in the depths below, grotesquely contorted rocks rising to a dizzy height on one side of us, picturesque fir-groves, dimly lighted tunnels with openings here and there through which we catch charming glimpses of the lake and mountains, and wonderful views of the distant Alps. On the further side of the lake is the Rütli, and high above the precipitous banks the hotels of Sonnenberg, while every place that meets the eye teems

with souvenirs of the ancient heroes of Switzerland. Not to walk or drive at least along the grand section of road between Tellsplatte and Flüelen would be, from a touristic point of view, a sin of omission hard indeed to justify.

Not only in the main body of the Lake of the Forest Cantons but also in the lateral arms of Alpnach and Küssnacht such a host of beauties are discoverable that the tourist must on no account omit to visit those places.

A journey by steamboat from **Lucerne to Alpnach**, along the left bank of the lake, occupies one hour. Passing the charmingly situated houses of *Stutz* and *Hasli*, the hamlet of *Langensand*, and the idyllic *St. Niklausen*, we reach:

Kastanienbaum (see p. 39, Excursion from Lucerne to Winkel). Our second stopping-place is a quiet hamlet nestling at the foot of the Bürgenstock:

Kehrsiten, *the starting-point of the cable railway to the heights of the Bürgenstock*. Affording us meanwhile a magnificent view of the promontory of *Spissenegg* and the *Bay of Winkel*, the steamboat now directs its course to:

Hergiswil, one of the starting-points for tourists who wish to ascend Mount Pilatus on foot or on horseback. An hour's walk above the village, in a beautiful and commanding situation, is the Brunni Pension and Restaurant. Following the Lopperberg, protruding far into the lake, we come to:

Stansstad, the pretty port of the Canton of Nidwalden, with its ancient tower built for the purpose of defence against hostile attacks. An *electric tramway* leads from here in 15 minutes to Stans, connecting with the Stanserhorn Railway. From here starts also the new electric railway to Engelberg. Passing under the *Achereggbrücke*, which spans the lake at this point, we enter the reedy *Lake of Alpnach*, with the Rossberg rising on its left bank, and reach soon:

Alpnachstad, the starting-point of the Mount Pilatus Railway.

No less enjoyable than the steamboat trip is a drive along this arm of the lake, paying a visit on the way to Stansstad and the *Rotzloch*, a romantic ravine with a sanatorium, or making our way from the Drachenried to the little restaurant on the commanding Rossberg.

From **Lucerne to Küsnacht**, which can be reached by steamboat in one hour, we at first have the same scenery as on our trip to Flüelen; soon, however, we enter the Lake of Küsnacht and halt at the pier of:

Meggen, a beautifully situated village with handsome country houses, trim cottages, villas, châteaux, and ruins; then, at the foot of the Rigi, half-hidden among chestnut trees, comes the hamlet of:

Greppen, and somewhat further on, at the end of the lake:

Küsnacht, a large and pretty village, beautifully situated and famous for its proximity to the *Hohle Gasse* and *Tell's Chapel*. A road much frequented by tourists leads in three-quarters of an hour through the Hohle Gasse to Immensee and the lovely Lake of Zug.

We may extend our excursion from Lucerne to Küsnacht by walking from the latter place along the foot of the Rigi—skirting the lake—through Greppen to Weggis (1½ hours), at first with a wonderfully fine prospect of



Neu-Habsburg.

Pilatus, the Stanserhorn, the Walenstöcke, and the Bernese Alps, afterwards through undulating meadows and orchards.

We shall now bid adieu for a time to the lake itself and turn our attention to the mountains which next to it excite the interest of the visitor to Lucerne, namely the Rigi, Pilatus, the Stanserhorn, and the Bürgenstock.

Excursions from the Steamboat Piers of the Lake of the Four Cantons.

From Weggis to:

Rigiblick $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Rigi-Känzeli and Kaltbad (4701 ft.) $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Rigi-Kulm (5905 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Hertenstein 20 min.
Greppen $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Küssnacht $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Lützelau $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Vitznau 1 hr.

From Vitznau to:

Pension Weissenfluh $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Grubisbalm $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Rigi-Kulm (5905 ft.) 3 hr.
Vitznauerstock (4770 ft.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Gersau $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Lützelau $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Flora Alpina 20 min.

From Gersau to:

Rigi-Scheidegg (5406 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Rigi-Hochfluh (5554 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Kindlimordkapelle $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Brunnen $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Vitznau $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From Brunnen to:

Rütli (by boat) $\frac{3}{4}$ hours
Morschach (2155 ft.) 1 hr.
Axenfels (2067 ft.) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Axenstein (2460 ft.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Stoos (4232 ft.) 3 hr.

Fronalpstock (6305 ft.) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Muotatal (*Suwarow Bridge*) $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Riemenstalden (3408 ft.) above

Sisikon $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Tellsplatte $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Flüelen $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Island of Schwanau (*Lake of Lowerz*),

by *St. Gothard Railway* in 12 min.

to *Schwyz-Seewen* and from *Seewen*

in 25 min. by rowing-boat.

Seelisberg via *Rütli* or *Treib* 2 hr.

From Flüelen to:

Altdorf (1476 ft.) $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Bürglen (1811 ft.) $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Isenthal (2542 ft.) 3 hr.

Tellsplatte 1 hr.

From Beckenried to

Schöneck (2313 ft.) 1 hr.

Seelisberg $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Emmetten (2592 ft.) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Buochs $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Niederbauen (6315 ft.) 4 hr.

Buochserhorn (5935 ft.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Buochs to:

Stans $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Stansstad 2 hr.

Bürgenstock-Hammetschwand
(3720 ft.) 2 hr.
Buochserhorn (5935 ft.) 3½ hr.

From Treib-Seelisberg o:

Rütli (by rowing-boat) 1 hr.
Seelisberg (2772 ft.) 1 hr.
Kurhaus Sonnenberg-Seelisberg 1¼ hr.

**From Kurhaus
Sonnenberg-Seelisberg to:**

Schwendifluh 20 min.
Emmetten 1½ hr.
Künzeli 25 min.
Bauen 1½ hr.
Isenthal 2 hr.
Isleten 1 hr.
Rütli 40 min.
Beroldingen ½ hr.
Niederbauen 3½ hr.

From Stansstad to:

Kehrsiten (by boat) ½ hr.
Bürgenstock 2 hr.

Rotzberg ¾ hr.
Stans ¾ hr. (tramway ¼ hr.)
Stanserhorn (6233 ft.) 4 hr.

From Alpnach to:

Aemsigenalp (4429 ft.) 2 hr.
Pilatus-Kulm (6784 ft.) 4¼ hr.

From Hergiswil to:

Brunni 1 hr.
Klimsenhorn (6266 ft.) 3¼ hr.
Pilatus-Kulm (6784 ft.) 4¼ hr.
Stansstad ½ hr.
Brunni-Renggpass-Alpnach 3 hr.

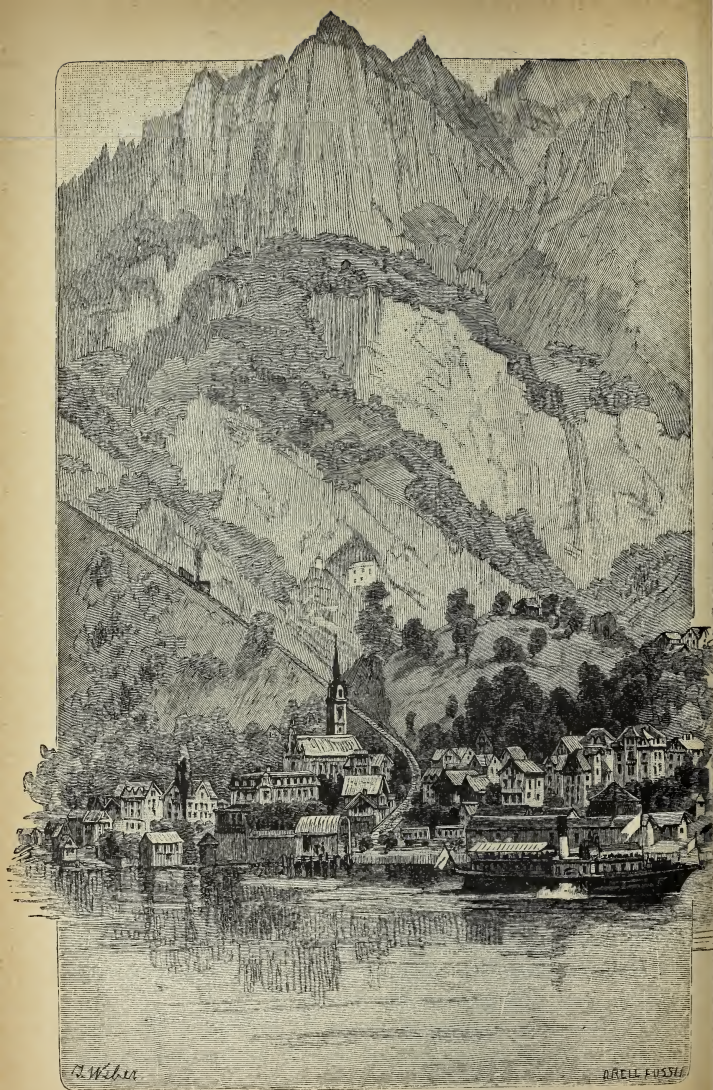
From Küsnacht to:

Weggis via Greppen 1¾ hr.
Seebodenalp (3372 ft.) 1½ hr.
Rigi-Kulm 3 hr.
Isle of Schwanau (Rail from Immensee
to Goldau) 2 hr.
Hohle Gasse, Tell's Chapel, Immensee
Buonas Castle 1 hr. [¾ hr.
Michaelskreuz 1½ hr.
Megjen 1 hr.

THE RIGI.

The Rigi has one advantage over all other mountains, namely its wonderful situation between three lakes; it is like an island peak, and the sheets of water surrounding it impart a unique and incomparable charm to the landscape. A fine day spent on the Rigi may be counted among the highest enjoyments that life can offer, and will not soon be forgotten even by those for whom mountain scenery does not possess the charm of novelty.

There are a number of *footpaths* leading up the Rigi, for not only every steamboat station at the foot of the



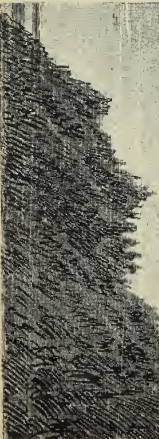
Vitznau and the Rigi Railway.

mountain, but all the St. Gothard Railway stations in this district, have their path to the heights, which are the goal of so many thousands. The shortest, though at the same time the steepest of these routes leads the pedestrian up to the Kulm from *Küssnacht* or *Immensee* in 3 hours; all the others, with the exception of the *Vitznau* path, occupy half an hour longer. Among them all, the paths from *Weggis* and *Goldau* (a station on the St. Gothard Railway) are the most frequented and the best kept, while they are so easy to find that any description would be superfluous. While to the traveller starting from *Weggis* the prospect unfolds itself little by little, the *Goldau* route, leading past *Rigi-Dächli* and through the valley of *Rigi-Klösterli*, is perhaps the most impressive, because it suddenly displays to us the entire vast panorama of the Alps. Since the construction of the two railways to the summit of the Rigi, the number of those who make the ascent on foot has of course been considerably reduced. All honour to the sturdy mountaineers who put their trust in their own stout limbs, but we must confess that in our opinion more enjoyment than climbing affords can be obtained by taking the train and arriving at the summit fresh and unfatigued, reserving all our strength and economising our time so as to be able thoroughly to enjoy the prospect from the summit and the numerous walks that can be taken on the heights of the mountain.

And now for the **Rigi Railways**. — First comes the **Vitznau-Rigi line**, the oldest and at the same time the most interesting of the mountain railways of Switzerland. Constructed between 1869 and 1872, it leads up from the blue waters of the lake through chestnut-groves, through a tunnel, and across the romantic *Schnurtoebel Bridge* to *Freibergen* station. The lake sinks into the depths like a falling fragment of a mirror, the prospect



- 1 Vitznau.
- 2 Schnurtobel Bridge.
- 3 Freibergen.
- 4 Romiti.
- 5 Rigi-Kaltbad.
- 6 Staff l.
- 7 Staffel Hotel.
- 8 Rigi-Kulm Hotel.
- 9 Scheidegg Railway.
- 9a Unterstetten.
- 10 Rigi-First Hotel.
- 11 Scheidegg Station.
- 12 Scheidegg Kurhaus
- 13 Vitznauerstock.
- 14 Rotstock.
- 15 Känzeli.



expands, mountains begin to lift their crests around us, and passing the *Romiti-Felsentor* station we reach the magnificent sanatorium of **Rigi-Kaltbad**, with its world-famed terraces and views and its extensive and picturesque parklike forest. A few yards west of the hotel, between grotesque boulders of rock is the "Pilgrim's Chapel". An easy ten minutes over level ground takes us to the renowned „Känzeli" (4470 feet), belonging to the Kaltbad, a magnificent point of view and the loveliest on the Rigi. At Kaltbad begins the **Kaltbad-Scheidegg-Railway**, which conveys us to *Rigi-First*, a famous hotel below the Schild, and beyond it (in 30 minutes) to *Rigi-Scheidegg* (see below). The Vitznau-Rigi Railway continues its upward course to *Rigi-Staffel*, where all at once there opens before us the immense prospect of the hill-country of north-east Switzerland, with its lakes, stretching northwards as far as the Jura, Black Forest, and Vosges Mountains, — a never-to-be-forgotten sight! Rigi-Staffel, indeed, with its two large hotels, is the centre of the Rigi traffic; from here the railway runs up to the Kulm, the Arth-Rigi line joining the Vitznau line here and running side by side with it to the summit.

The **Arth-Rigi Railway** begins at Arth, a pleasant village at the southern extremity of the Lake of Zug, where the passengers coming by steamboat from Zug disembark. Traversing the grassy valley of Arth, which is studded with fruit-trees, we reach the important railway station of *Goldau*, the junction with the St. Gothard line and with the Süd-Ost Railway, coming from the Lake of Zurich. It is here that the mountain railway begins, ascending along the rocky side of a ravine, through tunnels and across bridges and viaducts among wildly romantic scenery, and commanding a gradually extending view of the vale of Schwyz and the Alps of eastern Switzerland. We soon reach *Rigi-Klösterli*, where, in a

delightfully sheltered Alpine valley, stand an old pilgrimage chapel, a Capuchin hospice, two hotels, and several inns. Rigi-Klösterli is the most sheltered place on the Rigi, and is therefore frequently elected by those who intend to make a prolonged stay on the mountain.

From here the train ascends through magnificent Alpine pastures and groves of fir-trees to Rigi-Staffel, where all at once the splendid panorama of the Alps is unveiled before the astonished traveller. This is one of the most imposing sights that the Alps afford, and the remainder of the ascent to the Kulm is also productive of the highest enjoyment.

The Rigi-Kulm (5905 feet) is the culminating-point



Mounting the Kräbelwand (Arth-Rigi Railway).

of the Rigi and the summit most frequently ascended by tourists. At sunrise or sunset hundreds of persons are often gathered on the rounded grassy top, somewhat below (so that they do not interfere with the view) stand the imposing Rigi-Kulm Hotel and the little terminus of the Rigi Railways. We cannot here attempt to describe the overpowering grandeur of the prospect; words, indeed, cannot do justice to a landscape more than 200 miles in diameter, and including fourteen lakes, the undulating hill-country north of the Alps, and the Jura, Black Forest, and Vosges Mountains on the northern horizon, while towards the south, in dazzling whiteness, rise a host of towering peaks forming a snowy garland as sublime and unsullied as on the first day of their creation. Gleaming lakes and river-courses, white towns and villages, and grassy meadow-lands lie at our feet, and range upon range of lofty mountains surround us. It is impossible to gaze on this glorious scene without feeling our hearts expand and rejoicing in the beauty of the earth.

This is why the majority of tourists spend two or more days on the mountain, notwithstanding it is within such easy reach of Lucerne. The hotels afford every comfort that one can wish for. But however long or short the time that we can spend on the Rigi, we should by all means arrange to see either a sunrise or a sunset from the mountain-top, for the lowlands and the Alps never appear to such advantage as when the lakes are tinged with gold and the mountains dyed crimson by the beams of the rising or setting sun.

It is not enough to visit the Rigi-Kulm alone, there being several other peaks each with its own panorama and its own special beauties.

Nothing can be more delightful than the *walk from the Rigi-Kulm to Rigi-Scheidegg*, occupying $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours by a good footpath, or the railway trip from Rigi-Kaltbad to

the Scheidegg. Both the path and the railway wind round the peaks of the Rigi chain in such a manner that at one moment we have a view to the north and at another to the south, so that now there lies before us the vale of Schwyz and now the Lake of the Four Cantons with its magnificent background of mountains. Between the Staffel and the Scheidegg rise the peaks of the *Rothstock* (5459 feet), *Schilt* (5413 feet), and *Dossen* (5538 feet), all commanding extensive views of Lake Lucerne.

The **Rigi-Scheidegg** (5406 feet), which is often ascended for its own sake, being reached by a path leading up from Gersau in 3 hours through magnificent scenery, commands a prospect rivalling and, in some respects, excelling that from the Kulm, especially in regard to the view of Urirothstock and the eastern Alps. On the platform of the *view-tower* (100 feet in height) we could pass hours contemplating the grand prospect that surrounds us, and paying our tribute of admiration to the majesty of the universe. Rigi-Scheidegg enjoys a great reputation as a climatic health-resort. The Alpine Garden here, in which experiments are made in the cultivation of Alpine forest-trees and fodder plants, is worth seeing, especially as the garden also contains specimens of some of the rarest representatives of the flora of the Rigi. It is surrounded by beautiful walks; in 5 minutes we reach the *Känzeli*, in 15 minutes the *Burggeist*, a favourite rendezvous of the guests of the hotel, and in rather more than half an hour the *summit of the Dossen*.

But the most interesting excursion that we can undertake from Rigi-Scheidegg is the ascent of the *Rigi-Hochfluh* (5584 feet), the most southern summit of the Rigi, and the highest with the exception of the Kulm. The path leads past the *Burggeist*, a fantastically shaped block of conglomerate, and along the ridge down to the "saddle" of the *Twäriberg* (3937 feet); then traversing a forest

of young fir-trees and following the marked track, we ascend to a steep and stony defile, from which an iron ladder leads to the bold rocky summit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Scheidegg. It is advisable to take a guide.

The view from the Hochfluh is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but the surrounding peaks appear loftier and grander from here, and our eyes can follow the course of the green valleys far into the heart of the mountains; very striking, too, is the contrast between the placid Lake of Lucerne and the stupendous outlines of the Alps, — indeed the delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery is a unique feature of the prospects from the Rigi.

The ascent of the Rigi-Hochfluh alone would constitute a charming day's excursion for the visitor at Lucerne. Taking the steamboat to Gersau, an extremely romantic path, commanding extraordinarily fine views of the lake, leads in 3 hours to the summit. We can of course descend to Gersau by this path if we have ascended the Hochfluh from the Scheidegg.

The Rigi, from its northern to its southern extremity, thus forms a series of commanding points of view, still possessing all the charms that have in bygone years delighted so many thousands; its beauties, indeed, are and must be perennial, and the generations to come will revel in the splendours that excited the wondering admiration of the first lovers of nature who wandered over these breezy heights.

Excursions from the Stations on the Rigi.

From **Kulm** to :

Staffel 20 min., for continuation of
excursions see "Staffel."

From **Kaltbad** to :

Känzeli 10 min.

Rothstock $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Staffel $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

First $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Schilt $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Klösterli 25 min.

Unterstetten 1 hr.

Dossen $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Scheidegg $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From Staffel o:

Kaltbad 30 min.
Rothstock 20 min.
First $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Scheidegg 2 hr.
Klösterli $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From First to:

Rothstock 40 min.
Staffel 40 min.
Klösterli 15 min.
Schilt 20 min.
Unterstetten $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Scheidegg (Seeweg) $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Felsentor $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Vitznau 2 hr.
Dossen $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Weggis $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Kaltbad 15 min.
Känzeli 25 min.

From Scheldegg to:

Dossen-Schilt-Rothstock-Staffel-Kulm
 or vice-versa $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Dossen $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Unterstetten (Seeweg) $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

First $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Kaltbad 2 hr.
Staffel $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Kulm $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Klösterli $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Hochfluh $2\frac{1}{4}$ h.
Gersau $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Weissenfluh 2 hr.

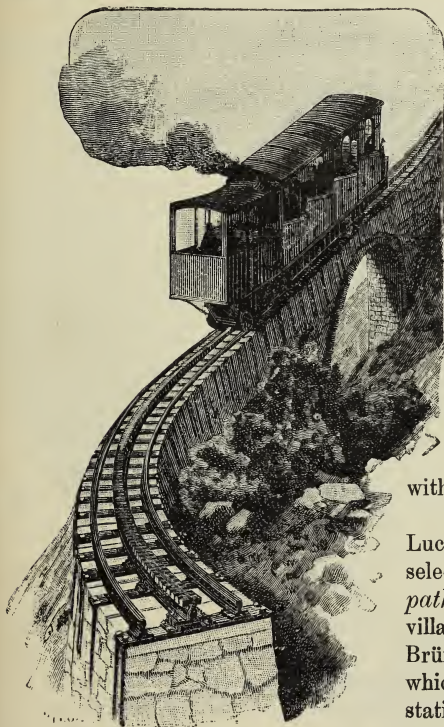
From Klösterli to:

First 20 min.
Kaltbad 35 min.
Rothstock $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Staffel $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Kulm $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Bruderbalm 20 min.
Goldau $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Scheidegg $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Dossen $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.
Vitznau $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Weggis $2\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
Küssnacht $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr.
Arth $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

MOUNT PILATUS.

Pilatus is another mountain possessing irresistible attractions for the tourist. Rising so defiantly to the west of Lucerne, and presenting such a rugged and savage aspect, it is impossible to overlook it. Our forefathers, who dreaded this mountain, peopled its peaks and gorges with legendary shapes, so that no other mountain is so rich in folk-lore, but we of the present day, who have learned to love the wild Alps, fearlessly scale it either on foot or by the mountain railway leading from Alpnachstad to the summit. There are 8 or 9 summits, indeed, but the one we refer to is the *Esel* (6962 feet), which

commands the finest view. It is the most easterly of the three peaks dominating Lucerne, the westernmost and loftiest being the *Tomlishorn* (6998 feet), the northern the *Klimsenhorn*.



The Pilatus Railway.

The ascent of Pilatus is generally made either from Hergiswil or from Alpnachstad; a third route leads direct from Alpnach up to the point where it joins the second, while for the fourth, from Kriens, we require the guidance of some one familiar with it.

Tourists from Lucerne generally select the *Hergiswil path*, reaching that village either by the Brünig Railway, on which it is the second station, or by one of the steamboats plying between Lucerne

and Alpnach. The path leads upwards between farmhouses and through meadows and woods of beautiful fir-trees, the view of Lake Lucerne increasing in grandeur

with every upward step; ascending past the *Pension Brunni* and across the Gschwend-Alp we come to the



Mount Pilatus.

Nauen, a debris-strewn slope up which the path winds in zigzags to the *Hotel Klimsenhorn* occupying a depression of the mountain, three hours from Hergiswil. From

here a path, partly cut in the rock, partly leading through débris, brings us in an hour to the precipices of the Ober-



ORELL FÜSSLI & CO. Zürich

haupt, then by means of a ladder we traverse the curious natural cavity known as the *Kriesiloch*, and reach the crest of the mountain and the *Pilatus-Kulm* and *Bellevue Hotels*, and in 7 minutes more the *Esel*.

Alpnachstad, the starting-point of the second path as well as of the Pilatus Railway, can be reached either by the Brünig line or by steamboat. The path leads past a chapel, through beautiful pasturelands and woods, across the *Aemsigenalp* and *Mattalp*, and in many windings up to the *Esel*, four hours from Alpnachstad.

Approximately the same route is pursued by the **Pilatus Railway**, constructed in 1889 and forming one of the boldest and grandest mountain railways in the world. 5040 yards in length, and with an average gradient of 38 in 100, it accomplishes the ascent from Alpnachstad to Pilatus-Kulm (5528 ft.) in 1 hour and 25 min. The tourist does not know which to admire most,—the wonderful railway or the prospects it affords. Among the most interesting parts from a technical point of view are the *viaduct over the Wolfort Ravine* and the four tunnels piercing the precipices of the *Esel*. Grand beyond description is the view that presents itself to us when, on leaving the terminus, which stands close to the old Hotel Bellevue, now a mere *dépendance* of the spacious and comfortable *Hotel Pilatus-Kulm*, we suddenly see Lucerne and its lake lying at an enormous depth below us.

A staircase with iron balustrade leads in five minutes from the Hotel Pilatus-Kulm to the bold and open summit of the *Esel*, rising like a tower from the rocky ridge. The first impression which the prospect from Pilatus makes is so overwhelming that it takes some time before we can compose ourselves to observe the details. In the long range of snowy Alps the mountains of the Bernese Oberland are conspicuous, especially the majestic group of the *Mönch*, *Eiger*, and *Jungfrau*; the prospect of the Lake

of Lucerne, here seen in its full extent, is also particularly attractive. Numerous other lakes are visible further to the north, as those of Zug, Sempach, Baldegg, and Hallwil, and the horizon is bounded by the blue range of the Jura. Loftier and more commanding even than the Rigi, Pilatus can challenge comparison with the most famous mountains as regards its panorama, and we can strongly recommend the tourist to pass at least one night on the Kulm, to enjoy the magnificent sunset and sunrise.

From the Hotel Pilatus-Kulm a very romantic path, partly blasted in the rocks, and furnished with a balustrade, leads in three-quarters of an hour to the *Tomlishorn* (6998 feet), the highest summit of the mountain, commanding a view still more extensive than that from the Esel, though inferior in picturesque effect. A new path, also blasted in the rocks and rendered safe by means of railings, leads in three-quarters of an hour past the Kilchsteine and the Teufelskarrgasse to the southern peak, the Matthorn (6693 feet). Practised climbers can also ascend the other steep summits with the assistance of guides, and everywhere they will find an abundance of beautiful Alpine flowers, the flora of Pilatus being far more varied than that of the Rigi.

From the Klimsenhorn Hotel there is a path — *guide necessary* — leading by *Heitertannli* down into the beautiful grassy ravines of the *Eigental*, and it need scarcely be said that the ascent of Pilatus is the favourite excursion of the visitors to the sanatorium in this valley.

If only the tourist is favoured with fine weather, we can promise him that the ascent of this now so easily accessible a mountain will yield him the highest enjoyment. — And now for an excursion on the St. Gothard Railway, which will introduce us to new and equally delightful scenery.

MAP of the ST. GOTTHARD Railway.

Station — Gothard line — Postal roads
 Highways — Footpaths
 Altitudes in meters.
 Scale 1:500,000
 Kilometers



THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.

The St. Gothard Railway is the great international highway between North and South,—a commercial route comparable to the Suez Canal or the Straits of Gibraltar,—and no doubt many of those who travel by it are bent on business of the highest importance; but some of its passengers have, like ourselves, nothing further in view than to enjoy the beauties of the mountains, and to pass a few days in the upland solitudes through which the railway leads.

The last link in the St. Gothard Railway is the Lucerne, Küssnacht, and Immensee section, opened for traffic this summer. After leaving the railway station the train passes in quick succession through two tunnels, crosses the rapid Reuss opposite the last Musegg tower, and enters a third tunnel leading round to the east side of the town, from which we emerge into the light of day near the lake shore. From this point dark tunnels and deep cuttings alternate with open stretches affording more or less fleeting views of the beautiful country around us, with its luxuriant meadows interspersed with picturesque villas and farmhouses. At frequent intervals we obtain charming glimpses of the lake and mountains. Suddenly the scenery undergoes an abrupt change, as we reach the first station on the new line:

Meggen, occupying a situation of unequalled beauty, an open terrace on a fertile slope, with the clear blue waters of the lake below, and on the opposite shore the idyllic hamlet of Greppen, with the Rigi rising steeply above it. Meggen itself is a favourite summer resort. In a few minutes the train traverses this delightful district, and reaches:

Küssnacht, at the end of the lake, a favourite tourist resort nestling at the foot of the Rigi, amid

lovely surroundings. From here the Rigi can be ascended, passing the Seebodenalp, on foot in three hours. Half an hour's walk from Küssnacht is the celebrated *Hohle Gasse* or Hollow Way, with a chapel marking the spot where Tell slew the tyrant Gessler. Leaving Küssnacht, the railway intersects the neck of land separating the Lake of Lucerne from the Lake of Zug, and in a few minutes we arrive at:

Immensee and see the dark-green waters of the Lake of Zug gleaming at our feet, while opposite us are the wooded slopes of the mountain-ridge known as the Zugerberg, and to the south of it the lofty flanks of the Rossberg. Immensee is another favourite resort of excursionists and health-seekers. In the north-eastern corner of the Lake of Zug lies the town of the same name, but our way leads us in an opposite direction, namely southwards. Following the slopes of the Rigi we pass through a rocky gateway and reach:

Goldau, in the midst of the landslip which, on March 6th, 1806, fell from the Rossberg and buried 489 people, with their houses and all their belongings. Goldau is now an important railway junction. Here the direct line from Zurich to Zug joins the line we have been travelling on. The Sud-Ost Railway, branching off here to the left, leads to Einsiedeln and the Lake of Zurich. The Arth-Rigi Railway leads on the one hand to the village of Arth, pleasantly situated at the southern extremity of the Lake of Zug, and on the other hand up the mountain to Rigi-Klösterli and to the commanding heights of the Rigi-Kulm. Leaving the handsome station we pass through a chaos of huge rocky fragments, the débris of the above-mentioned landslip. Then forsaking the slopes of the Rigi, and leaving the little Lake of Lowerz on our left, and passing the pretty village of *Steinen*, the St. Gothard Railway conveys us to *Seewen-*

Schwyz station. The beautiful watering-place of Seewen lies on the right of the railway, Schwyz on the left.

The old town of **Schwyz** is deserving of a visit, its situation at the foot of the steep, barren Mythen being wonderfully fine; the place is also of considerable historical importance, the first perpetual league of the Swiss Cantons having been concluded here on the 1st of August, 1291. Schwyz afterwards gave its name and arms to the entire country. The ancient Rathaus is well worth inspection, also the Church of St. Martin.

From here we can ascend the **Grosse Mythen**, the mountain which rises so abruptly above the town as to be to all appearance inaccessible. A bridle-path, affording enchanting views of Schwyz and the Lake of Lucerne, leads through meadows and woods in two hours to the verdant heights of *Holzegg*, and in an hour more, by a path of 48 zigzags, blasted in the rock, we reach the summit (6233 feet), which commands an extensive view in all directions. From the Holzegg we can descend to Einsiedeln and return by the Süd-Ost Railway to Goldau and Lucerne, the tour, which we can warmly recommend, occupying a day.

Another delightful excursion from Schwyz leads into the grassy **Muottatal**, which is not much visited by tourists, so that its inhabitants still retain their primitive manners. Unless it is our intention to cross the *Pragel Pass* by the bridle-path leading in 10½ hours to Glarus, we shall do best to walk (or still better to drive) only as far as the village of Muottathal, 2½ hours from Schwyz, —a very enjoyable trip.

After leaving Schwyz the St. Gothard Railway conveys us through the beautiful valley of the *Muotta*, past the handsome church and monastic institute of *Ingenbohl*, in which nurses are trained, to **Brunnen** on the Lake of the Four Cantons, with which we already have some

acquaintance, and from which so many delightful excursions can be made that we must devote an entire chapter to them. We barely have time for a glance at the village, the blue waters of the lake, *Sonnenberg* and *Seelisberg* on the mountains beyond it, and Rütli, the cradle of Switzerland's liberty, when the train plunges into the heart of the rocks; another brief glimpse of the lake and the snows of the Urirothstock, followed by another tunnel,—and so it continues until we reach **Flüelen** and—ten minutes later—**Altdorf**.

The little town of **Altdorf**, the capital of the Canton of Uri, figures conspicuously in the story of William Tell. Here Gessler ruled, and here the famous crossbow-



Monument of William Tell.

man pierced the apple with a well-directed bolt. Remarkable is the *Tell Monument*, a masterpiece of the Swiss sculptor R. Kissling; admirably conceived and executed,

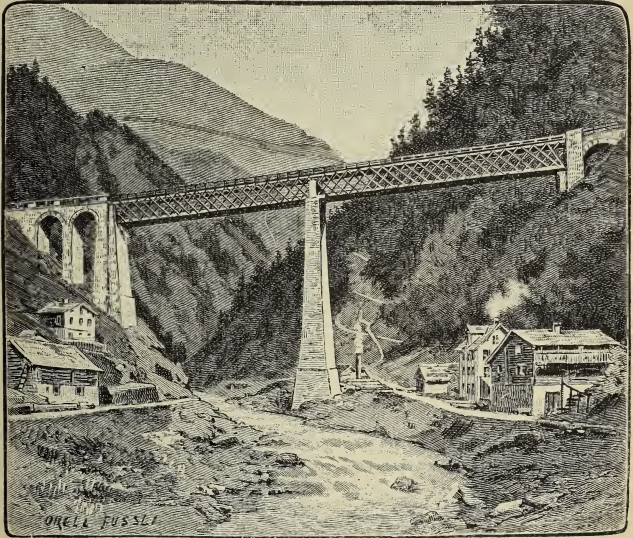


Altdorf.

it is a worthy representation of the national hero of Switzerland and a standing testimony to the Switzer's love of liberty and independence. Altdorf, a place of patriotic pilgrimage of the youthful Swiss, is much frequented by tourists and pleasure-seekers, and is also of importance as being situated at the entrance to the Klausen road. In the town-hall are exhibited various trophies of the battles which gained the Swiss their independence. If we would enjoy a magnificent view, we have only to ascend to the *Capuchin Convent* at the foot of the Grünberg, where once stood the castle of Zwinguri.

A magnificent mountain tour, which we can make either on foot or by carriage, leads from Altdorf eastward into the romantic valley of the *Schächental*, which runs along the foot of the lofty Rosstock chain and affords some very picturesque scenery. Scarcely half an hour's walk from Altdorf, in a beautiful situation by the boisterous torrent of the Schächen, stands the village and summer resort of **Bürglen**, the birthplace of Tell, whose house is said to have stood on the spot now occupied by a little chapel. Beyond the Schächen the road leads through romantic scenery to *Wyterschwanden* and the loftily situated hamlet of *Spyringen* (after passing which we soon obtain a superb view of the Ruchen, Scheerhorn, and Clariden), reaching the valley of Unterschächen, a health-resort beautifully situated in a stupendous rocky cirque, 3 hour after leaving Altdorf. In the background of the valley the cascade of the *Stäubibach* attracts our attention. The bridle-path of the *Klausen Pass* leads up along the precipices of the Balmwand, following the Glatten and over the Urnerboden, in 7 hours to *Linthtal-Stachelberg*, in Canton Glarus. A new carriage-road over this pass is in course of construction. This path is not very difficult, and cannot be mistaken. From Lucerne to Altdorf and Unterschächen and back is a very enjoyable day's excursion.

The next station, **Erstfeld**, in the valley of the Reuss, is well known to mountaineers as the starting-point for an excursion into the wild romantic *Erstfeldertal*, 9 miles long, with beautiful waterfalls, pastures, fir-woods, two lakes, and grand views of two glaciers,—affording, in short, every kind of beautiful scenery that can be looked for in an Alpine valley (Kröntenhut S. A. C. 4 hours).



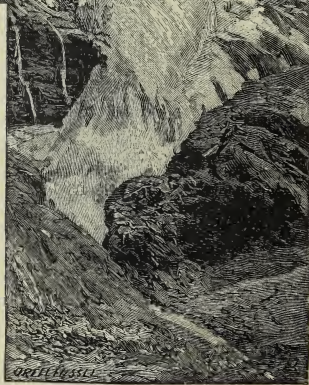
Amsteg.

At Erstfeld the mountain locomotive is attached to the train, which soon reaches **Amsteg**,—famous for its trout,—at the foot of the huge Bristenstock, an imposing view of which has just been afforded us.

Here there opens on the east the beautiful **Maderanertal**, traversed by the *Kerstelenbach*, with the magnificent



Hüfi Glacier gleaming at its upper extremity. One of the most charming excursions that Central Switzerland affords leads from Amsteg through a narrow wooded defile into this valley, which abounds in swift-flowing torrents, foaming cascades, green Alpine pastures, and noble forests. In its recesses, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Amsteg, the *Hotel Alpenklub* stands among majestic surroundings in proximity to the Hüfi Glacier, which is easy of access. An excursion from Lucerne to the Maderanertal and back



The Hüfi Glacier.

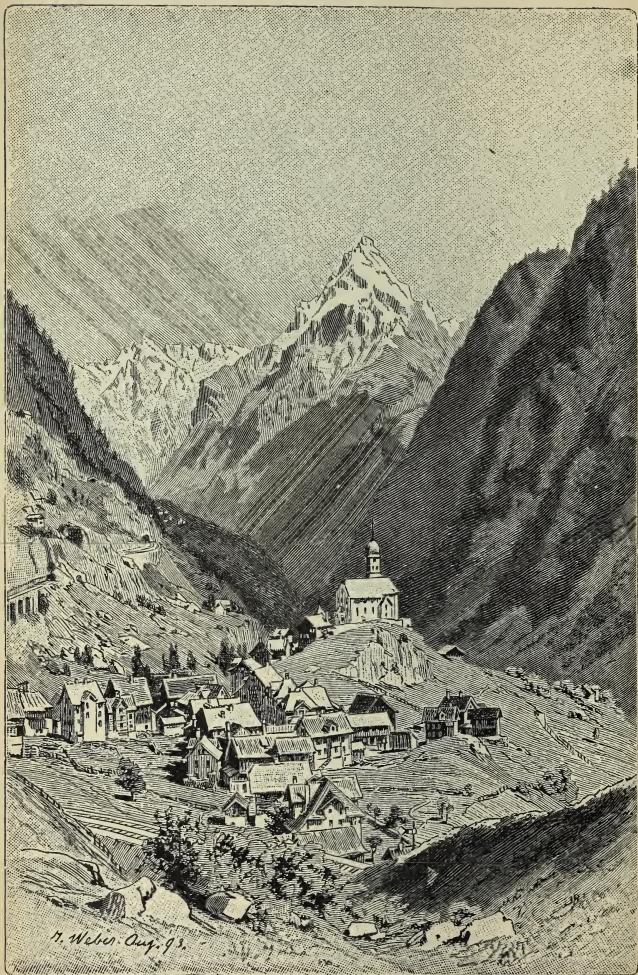
can, if time presses, be made in one day, especially if we ride on horseback from Amsteg to the Hotel Alpenklub, but it is decidedly preferable to extend it over two days.

Beyond Amsteg the difficulties with which the St. Gotthard Railway has to contend begin to multiply; the train crosses the foaming Kerstelenbach by a lofty bridge, tunnels at frequent intervals intercept the view of the valley, and then again we are afforded magnificent vistas of the rugged mountains and their gorges; new tunnels follow, in which the train works its way upwards in a spiral course. Tumultuous mountain-torrents pour their seething waters down the ravines and beneath the bridges, and in the midst of the grandest section of the railway we reach **Wassen**, with its church commanding a view of the entire valley.

From Wassen the bridle-path of the *Susten Pass* leads into the wild *Maiental*, encircled by mountains from which descend no fewer than seventeen glaciers. From Wassen a bridle-path leads in 1½ hours to the little village of Maien, and in 11 hours across the Susten Pass (7421 feet) and through the Gadmental, amid glorious Alpine scenery, to Meiringen.

Beyond Wassen the railway traverses a beautiful district, and displays to us the greatest triumphs of railway engineering in Switzerland. After circling twice round Wassen by means of spiral tunnels, and crossing the Maienreuss three times by bridges at different levels, the line crosses the Göschenenreuss and brings us to the village of **Göschenen**. The peaceful and pleasant landscape of the hills of Lucerne and Schwyz have given place to the bleak and rugged scenery of the high Alps, of which vastness and grandeur are the predominating characteristics.

Göschenen, at the northern mouth of the great St. Gotthard Tunnel, is the starting-point for many delightful summer excursions; in naming some of them we may



H. Weber. Aug. 93.

Wassen.

remark that, as they take one day from Göschenen, they may easily be made from Lucerne in two days.

First comes the magnificent tour to the **Göschenenalp**, demanding 3 hours' walking, the fatigues of which are amply repaid, however, by the scenery of this wild valley, in the background of which blue glaciers descend on all sides. The valley, which is famous for its crystals, is traversed by the Göschenenreuss, which half-way up forms a kind of cascade; here, too, a view opens of the wildly romantic Voralptal, and further on some copious springs of crystal clearness issue from the mountain close to the path. The Göschenenalp, where accommodation can be found in the newly erected little Dammagletscher Hotel, opposite the magnificent Damma Glacier, and where also plain refreshments can be obtained in the old Kaplanei (curate's house), presents a typical picture of the recesses of a secluded Alpine valley of overpowering grandeur.

Far better known than the excursion to the Göschenenalp is that through the **Schöllenen** into the Urserental and to Andermatt by the St. Gothard Road, which is in its way not less grand than the valley just described. The road leads over the entrance to the St. Gothard Tunnel and—leaving the deserted *Langenbrücke* on our right—across the *Sprengibrücke* into the wild ravine of the Schöllenen, through which the Reuss flows at a rapid pace. The sides of the ravine are formed by precipitous granite rocks devoid of vegetation; as we proceed they approach nearer to each other and become steeper and steeper.

Suddenly, at a bend in the road, we see before us a strange object. In the lofty wall of rock above the right bank of the river Reuss an immense niche has been excavated, containing a monument, in the form of a gigantic Greek cross of St. Gothard granite, designed to commemorate the famous passage of the Pass

of St. Gothard by the Russian army under Field-marshal Suwaroff, in September, 1799. Clambering down the



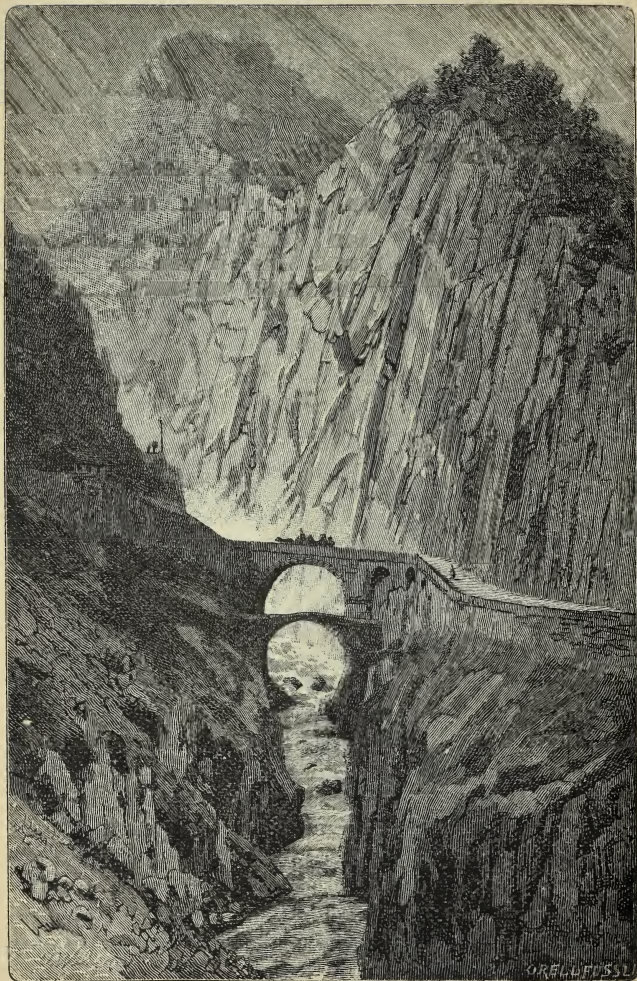
Monument of Suwaroff.

precipitous rocks in the face of a destructive fire, the Russians turned the almost impregnable position held by the French at the Urnerloch, and compelled them to re-

treat. The niche is 92 feet in height, and the arms of the cross are 39 feet in length. The pedestal, hewn out of the living rock, is 26 feet high and 39 feet wide, and will bear a Russian inscription to the following effect: "To the brave fellow-combatants of Field-marshal Prince Suwaroff Rimnikski, Count Italiski".

After passing through a gallery built to protect travellers from the avalanches, the winding road brings us to the Teufelsbrücke or *Devil's Bridge*, thrown boldly across the turbulent river, which here forms a fine waterfall; some feet lower are seen the remains of the old bridge. The scene is truly awe-inspiring, and the absence of every form of vegetation renders it sombre in the extreme. A short distance further on, and about an hour's walk from Göschenen, the tunnel (75 yards in length) known as the *Urnerloch*, opens, and on issuing from it the grassy meadows of the pleasant *valley of Urseren* lie before us, embedded between high rocky mountains, and all the more beautiful from the contrast they present to the desolation of the Schöllenen. This valley is situated at an altitude of nearly 5000 feet above the sea. Soon we reach the famous health-resort of **Andermatt**. It lies at the junction of three of the most important Swiss Alpine highways, and also forms the key to the fortifications of the St. Gothard, which are in part visible from the valley.

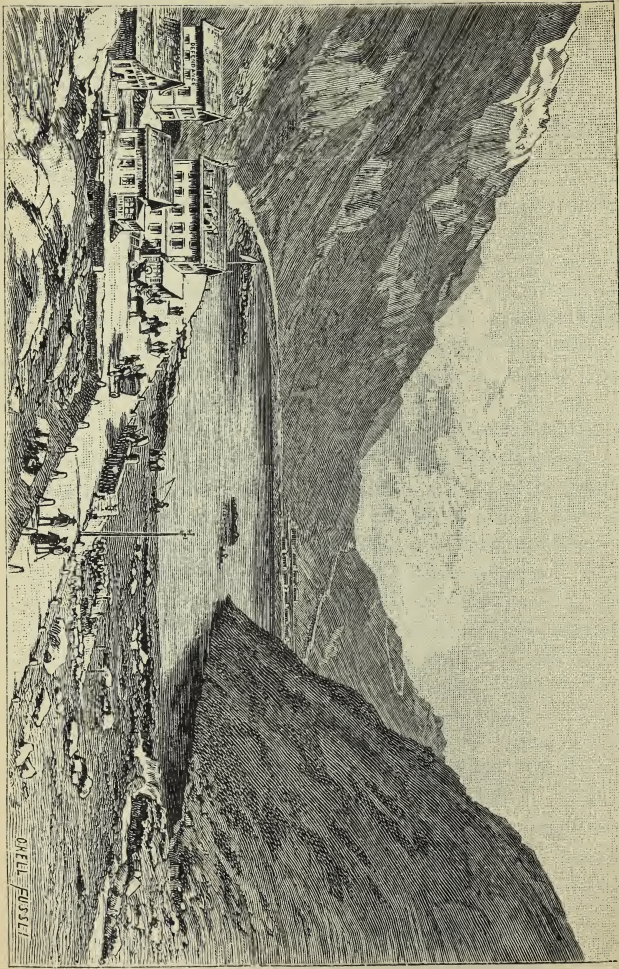
In the valley of Urseren four great highways intersect, and from here the diligence or a private carriage will convey us in any direction. At Andermatt the road over the **Oberalp Pass** branches off to the east, leading through flowery Alpine pastures and along the quiet *Oberalp Lake* (well stocked with trout), and beyond it into the highlands of the Grisons (summit of the pass 7139 feet). Traffic on this road has increased greatly during the last few years, since the construction of the St. Gothard forti-



The Devil's Bridge.

fications and the Calmot road in connection with them. Near the summit of the pass, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours above Andermatt, stands the newly-erected *Hotel and Pension Oberalpsee*, commanding a magnificent view of the Furka road and the heights of the Furka Pass, the Muttenhorn, the St. Gothard group, and the St. Anna and Gurschen Glaciers; the hotel also forms a starting-point for some delightful mountaineering excursions. An excellent carriage-road leads in one hour to the summit of the Calmot, commanding a prospect as far as Coire. In 2 hours' time we can reach the source of the Rhine, the Lake of Toma, and the Fellilücke, affording a grand panorama. From Lucerne to Göschenen, Andermatt, and Oberalpsee is a delightful two day's excursion, and visitors to the climatic health-resort in the valley of Urseren reckon it amongst their most enjoyable trips.

Somewhat higher than Andermatt, in a beautiful grassy valley, lies the village of **Hospenthal**, to which its ancient tower, built by the Longobards, imparts quite a romantic aspect. The village, which possesses some pleasant new plantations, is the starting-point for the ascent of the Pizzo Centrale. Here too the road forks, one branch leading southward to the summit of the St. Gothard Pass, the other westward over the **Furka**, the loftiest but one of the Swiss passes practicable for wheeled vehicles. In summer there is a diligence service on the Furka road twice daily in each direction, and it is also much used by private carriages. It takes us past the lonely Alpine village of **Realp**, beyond which the road leads in long windings to the Tiefengletscher Inn, $\frac{3}{4}$ hours below the glacier of the same name, and past the Siedelnbach Falls, commanded by the magnificent Siedeln Glacier, to the summit of the Furka Pass (7992 feet), between the peaks of the Muttthorn and Furkahorn. Here stands the Hotel and Pension Furka, and somewhat further on, near the

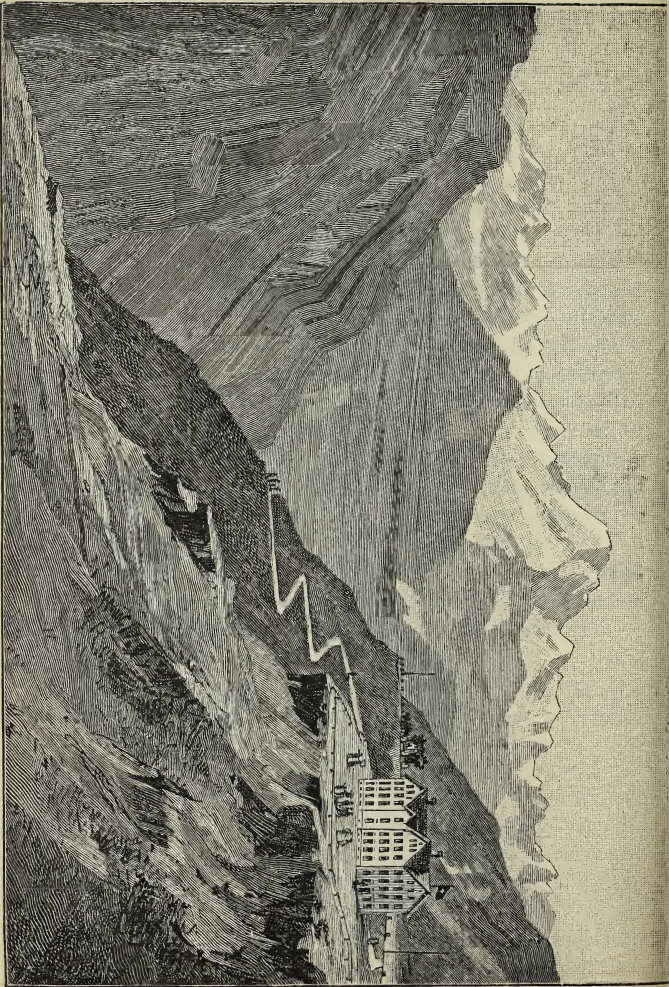


The Oberalppass

block-houses of the Furka fortifications, the newly-built Hotel Furkablick. From the summit of the Pass we enjoy a superb view of the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, of the St Gothard group, &c The adjacent "Känzeli" and "Langsgratstrasse" commands a magnificent panorama of the Alps of Berne and Valais, and the huge Rhone Glacier lies immediately below us, skirted by the road leading over into Valais. At Gletsch the new road over the Grimsel, a wonder of engineering skill, branches off to Meiringen. (Diligence twice daily during the summer.) The summit of the Furka Pass is the starting-point for a rich selection of mountain-tours, for example across Nägelisgrätli to the Grimsel Hospice (5 hours), Furkahörner ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hours), Galenstock (5 hours), Sideln Glacier, Mütthorn (3 hours), to the Göschenenalp (4 hours), &c. An excursion from Lucerne to the Furka and the Rhone Glacier and back occupies not quite two days, and the circular tour Lucerne-Grimsel-Meiringen-Brünig-Lucerne, occupying three days, can also be recommended.

The summit of the **St. Gothard Pass** (6866 feet) is highly deserving of the attention of lovers of sublime scenery. From Hospenthal the road winds up past cascades of the Reuss and numerous shelter-houses into the upper valley of the St. Gothard, where, in utter solitude, we find the sources of the Reuss and Ticino, and, in a lateral valley, the *Lago Lucendro* and the little St. Gothard Lakes, at an altitude about the same as that of Mount Pilatus.

A short distance below the summit of the pass stands the *Hotel Monte Prosa*, the headquarters of the mountaineers who climb the surrounding peaks of the St. Gothard, especially the Pizzo Centrale (9849 ft.), the Fibbia (8996 ft.), Monte Prosa (8983 ft.), Pizzo Lucendro (9708 ft.), and Lekihorn (10,014 ft.); here too are the *Hospice*, in which poor travellers are entertained without charge, and the *Mortuary Chapel* in which the remains of those who



The Furka.

have perished on the road through snowstorms or avalanches are kept until their identification.

The road, following the course of the River Ticino, now descends into the famous *Val Tremola*, which gradually diminishes in width. Shelter-houses are seen here and there along the roadside. Passing the mouth of the Val Bedretto and enjoying a magnificent view of the **Val Tremola** (dangerous, at times, on account of its snow-whirlwinds), we come to the first village in Canton Ticino, **Airolo**, at the southern end of the St. Gothard Tunnel. The passage of the St. Gothard, either on foot or by carriage, occupies about 7 hours from Göschenen, — 4 for the ascent and 2 or 3 for the descent.

It remains to mention the magnificent excursion which can be made from Airolo—the first place in which Italian is spoken—through the picturesque and commanding village of *Brugnasco*, and past the magnificent waterfalls of the Canaria torrent, to *Val Piora* and *Lake Ritom* (3 hours); but we must now return by the St. Gothard Railway to the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, where we still have a number of excursions to make; we therefore take the train back to Brunnen.

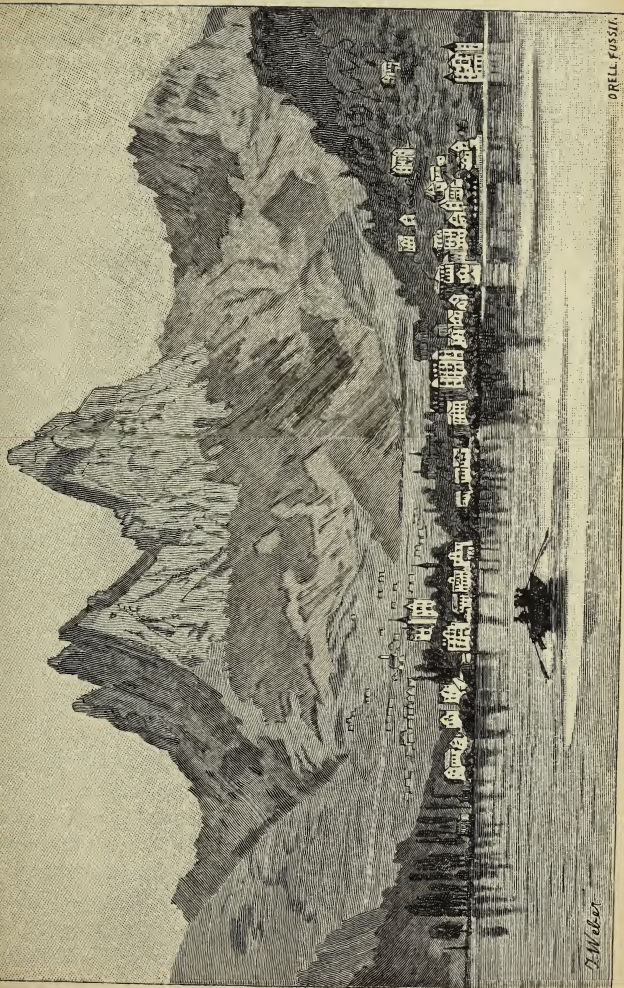
EXCURSIONS IN THE ENVIRONS OF BRUNNEN.

The situation of Brunnen being so charming, the tourist will not be surprised to learn that it affords some very delightful excursions. Situated in the midst of verdure, with public grounds and pretty walks, and consecrated by its souvenirs of the rise of the Swiss Confederation, Brunnen is one of the most popular places on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne. In fact the trim and busy little port of Canton Schwyz is, with its environs, one of the favourite

resorts of visitors to the Lake of the Four Cantons. We shall proceed to describe a few of the excursions that can easily be made from Brunnen in addition to the tours mentioned above, — Axenstrasse, Gersau-Rigi-Scheidegg, Gersau-Rigi-Hochfluh, Schwyz, the Mythen, Muottatal, the Island of Schwanau, and Einsiedeln.

A favourite walk leads from Brunnen up to the *Wasiwand*, rising above the commencement of the Axenstrasse; over its wooded slopes the village of **Morschach** (2155 feet) stands on a beautiful terrace among a grove of walnut-trees. Pedestrians will do well to avoid the steep and rugged footpath leading from Brunnen up to Morschach, and to take the carriage-road, which branches off from the Axenstrasse about half a mile from Brunnen and leads up to Morschach in several windings in three quarters of an hour. Owing to the beauty of its situation and its verdant surroundings, Morschach is a favourite resort of landscape painters. The valley is clothed with lush green meadows and studded with erratic blocks of large size. While the **Hotel Axenfels** stands a little this side of the village, the **Hotel Axenstein** is situated about 15 minutes' walk from it, occupying a magnificent position in extensive and picturesque grounds. Morschach itself does not command a view of the lake, but both from Axenfels and Axenstein we enjoy a superb prospect of the Lake of Uri and the basin of Gersau, lying at the foot of perpendicular rocks, while the mountains of Uri and Unterwalden, among which the stupendous Urirothstock is conspicuous, form a panorama of unrivalled grandeur. No wonder that this spot is a rendezvous of tourists from distant countries, and that its beautiful gardens and promenades are thronged throughout the summer with aristocratic visitors.

From Morschach a picturesque carriage-road leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours by *Schönenbuch* and *Ibach* to *Schwyz*. The tour from Brunnen through *Morschach* to *Schwyz* and



Brunnen and the Mythen.

back can be recommended as one of the finest walks or drives that Central Switzerland affords. But if we turn our eyes up to the heights two magnificent points demand our attention, namely the Stoos and Frohnalpstock.

The sanatorium of **Stoos** (4241 feet) lies to the south-east of Brunnen, and can be reached on foot or by carriage in three hours. The road ascends to Morschach, and thence through cool and fragrant fir and beech woods, affording superb views of the vale of Schwyz, to the heights. From Schwyz too there is a road, which ultimately unites with that from Brunnen, so that the Stoos can be reached from the former town. The Stoos is a famous Alpine health-resort standing on a lofty but sheltered terrace; its undulating flowery meadows are the delight of all visitors. Even from here the prospect of the surrounding mountains is sublime, but the impression they make on us is greatly heightened if from the Stoos we ascend to the summit of the *Fronalpstock* (6296 feet), which can easily be reached without a guide in 1½ hours, sign-posts indicating the path to be followed. Traversing mountain-pastures gay with flowers of the brightest hues, we reach a point of view which can well challenge comparison with the Rigi or the Grosse Mythen. The panorama includes an uninterrupted chain of snow-capped peaks extending from the Säntis to the Blümlisalp; not less grand, however, is the view of the Lake of Lucerne, which is visible in its full extent, so that its remarkable configuration is laid bare to us, while the way in which its colour varies at different times of the day is remarkable. A plain mountain inn supplies the climber with welcome refreshment.

Another excursion from Brunnen leads through Morschach to *Sisikon*, a little village on an oasis of meadow-land by the lake-side between Brunnen and Flüelen; from here we can either return by the Axenstrasse to Brunnen, or continue our excursion to the Alpine hamlet of **Riemen-**

stalden, in the valley of the same name, which, though seldom visited by tourists, contains some pretty scenery; from here a path leads over the Katzenzägel (4888 feet) to the Muottathal. The walk from Brun-



The Axenstrasse.

nen through Sisikon and Riemenstalden to Muottathal occupies about 7 hours, and the return walk from Muottathal by Schwyz to Brunnen $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; if we prefer it, however, we can drive back.

We must not forget one of the most delightful excursions that Brunnen can boast of, namely that to the *Mythenstein* or to the *Rütli* by boat; situated under the lofty cliffs of Seelisberg, the Rütli combines great natural beauty with interesting historical associations. A visit to the Rütli, to which we ascend past three springs and the *Rütlihaus*, occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Brunnen.

The Seelisberg is another favourite resort of visitors to Lucerne or Brunnen; it deserves, however, a chapter to itself.

SEELISBERG.

The Seelisberg is the mountain opposite Brunnen, projecting into the lake and separating the basin of Gersau from the Lake of Uri. Its highest point is the *Seelisberger Kulm* or *Niederbauen* (6315 feet), but on an open terrace of the mountain, over the Lake of Lucerne, lies the little hamlet of *Seelisberg* and the sanatorium of *Sonnenberg*, one of the most famous of the health-resorts on this lovely lake.

From the left bank of the lake there are three paths leading up to Seelisberg and Sonnenberg: (1) A new and excellent carriage-road from *Beckenried*, leading through beautiful shady meadow-lands and past the pretty waterfalls of the Riesleten. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hour we reach the sanatorium of *Schöneegg*, with magnificent wooded grounds and interesting gorges; in another $\frac{1}{4}$ hour we come to the mountain village and health resort of *Emmetten*, and through a grassy valley, where the cascade of the Blattibach attracts

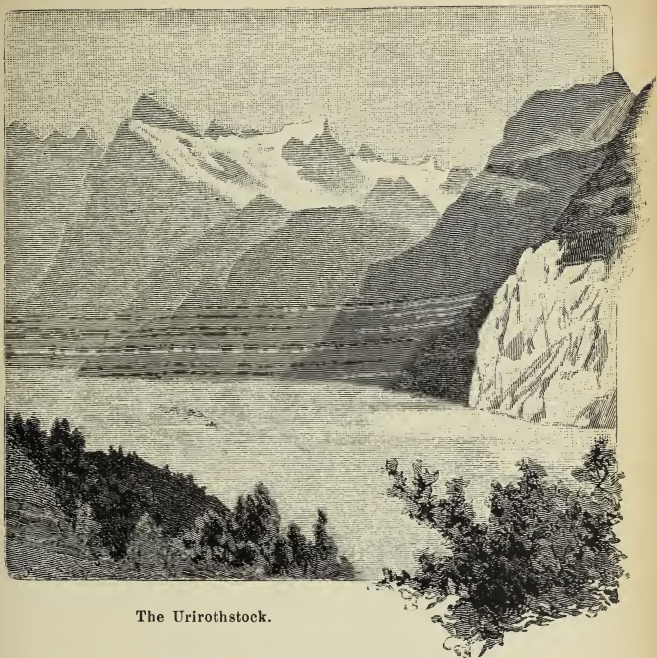


View from Seelberg to Flüelen.

our attention, we reach (in an hour) a fir-wood; traversing this, the road, which commands a view of the little *Lake of Seelisberg* beneath us on the right, ascends to the health-resort in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. (2) Another and shorter carriage-road, and a still shorter foot-path, ascend from the steam-boat-pier at *Treib* in numerous zigzags to Seelisberg in one hour. (3) There is a good, shady, and romantic path leading up the rocks from the *Rütli*.

The little village of Seelisberg lies at an altitude of 2628 feet above the sea; somewhat higher is the chapel of *Maria Sonnenberg*, a place of pilgrimage much in favour with the dwellers in the surrounding district; and 2794 feet above the sea, a quarter of an hour's walk above the village, boldly situated almost on the brink of a precipice, but sheltered from the cold winds, stand the *Hotel and Kurhaus of Sonnenberg*, with magnificent gardens and shady grounds adjoining. The position they occupy is one of the finest in the world, the view from the terrace, projecting at a great height above the Lake of Lucerne, being superb. Immediately below us we have the meadow of Rütli and the dark green waters of the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the further shore of which, behind Brunnen, the vale of Schwyz opens, with the Mythen in the background, the Rigi chain on the left, and on the right the Fronalpstock and the terrace of Morschach with its hotels, while the Axenstrasse and the St. Gothard Railway is seen skirting the rocky shores of the lake from Brunnen to Flüelen; Tell's Chapel, Flüelen, and the valley of the Reuss are also within view.

In the vicinity of Seelisberg and Sonnenberg there are numerous fine points of view, such as the *Schwendifluh*, rising above the Kurhaus, the *Castle of Beroldingen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour distant, (accessible also by a longer path leading to the precipices of the Teufelsmünster, falling off perpendicularly to the lake), the *Eck* and the *Känzeli*, all



The Urirothstock.

commanding magnificent views of the Alps of Canton Uri. The *Seelisberger Kulm* (6315 feet) can be ascended by practised mountaineers in 3 hours; the excursion is an enjoyable one, and a day may well be devoted to it, but a guide should be taken. The view is equal to that from the *Fronalpstock* or the *Grosse Mythen*. There is also the very romantic mountain-path from *Seelisberg to Bauen*; constantly commanding a view of the Lake of Uri and the valley of the Reuss, it leads through luxuriant forests and meadows down to the lake. From *Bauen* a delightful excursion can be made by boat to *Tell's Chapel* on the

opposite shore, or to *Isleten* and the mouth of the **Isenthal**. This magnificent secluded Alpine valley can also be reached from Bauen by a good mountain path leading across the depression of the *Bärchi* to the little hamlet of *Isenthal*, the starting-point for the ascent of the **Urirothstock** (9632 feet), the summit of which is reached in 6 or 7 hours, after passing the night in the chalets of the *Hangbaumalp*. The panorama from this mountain is among the grandest that the Alps afford, and the view of the Lake of the Four Cantons, lying far below in a deep fissure of the rocks, is one that can never be forgotten.

THE BÜRGENSTOCK.

What the Seelisberg is for the upper parts of Lake Lucerne, the Bürgenstock is for the lower parts. From the Seebrücke at Lucerne this mountain is seen to extend along the Lake of Alpnach and the basin of Vitznau, towards which latter it falls off precipitously. It can be reached in 20 minutes by taking one of the Alpnach steamers as far as *Kehrsiten*. At Kehrsiten we can take the interesting cable railway (driven by electric power) which leads through meadows, woods, and cuttings in the rocks to the summit of the Bürgenstock (2854 ft.); the mean gradient is 45 in 100, and the time occupied in the ascent 15 minutes. The terraces of the various establishments of this climatic health-resort, which stands in a magnificent well-wooded park, afford a superb prospect of the Kreuztrichter (as that portion of the Lake of Lucerne is called which lies immediately before us), as well as of the shores of the lake and the town of Lucerne, and of the Alps of Berne, Unterwalden, Uri, and Glarus in the south.

Instead of taking the train at Kehrsiten we can go as far as Stansstad by the steamer and drive from there in one hour past the chapel at Kehrsiten, and thence (skirting the lake) along a fine new road affording several picturesque points of view. From here a new carriage road, commanding a magnificent view of the Lake of Alpnach, leads up through beautiful beech woods and meadows to the heights of the Bürgenstock. The Hotel Bürgenstock can be reached from Stansstad in 1½ hours on foot or by carriage.

A delightful path, quite level and very interesting, leads in ½ hour from the glade in which the cable railway terminates, past benches and the Trogen farmhouse, to the Honegg, which affords a lovely view of the lake basins of Buochs and Beckenried and the mountains enclosing them. From here the road leads in 1 hour down to Buochs; a shorter footpath also leads from the Hotel by Trogen and Honegg to Buochs.

Another path leads in ¾ hour along the mountain ridge, through woods and clumps of bracken, to the **Hammetschwand** (3720 feet), the loftiest point of the Bürgenstock, where we obtain one of the finest views of the Lake of the Four Cantons. In the west the horizon is bounded by the Jura chain, in the north we have the Rigi, in the east the mountains of Glarus and Uri, in the south the Buochserhorn, the valley of Engelberg, and the Alps of Unterwalden, and in the south-west the rugged Pilatus, while beyond the Brünig rise the snowy crests of the giants of the Bernese Oberland.

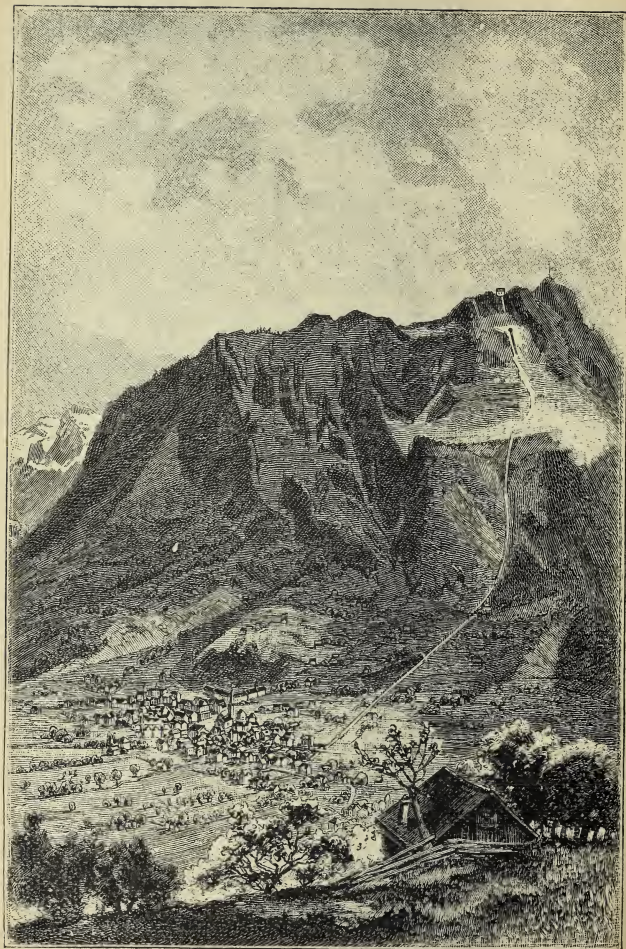
THE STANSERHORN.

The majestic mountains surrounding the Lake of the Four Cantons include besides the Rigi and Pilatus, the beautiful pyramid of the **Stanserhorn**, which rises,

clothed to its summit with forests and pastures, between the vale of Engelberg and the little state of Obwalden. This mountain has long been a favourite with tourists, but its fame has increased considerably since it has been rendered easy of access through the opening, in 1893, of a cable railway connecting the summit with the little town of Stans.

From Stansstad, which is reached by steamboat from Lucerne in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, an electric railway leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour to Stans, from which place a **cable railway**, worked by electric motors supplied from a turbine station near Buochs, conveys us to the top of the mountain (6233 feet above the sea) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, by a line of rails a little over two miles in length. The summit of the Stanserhorn can thus be reached from Lucerne in two hours.

From the station at the entrance to the village of Stans the railway, which is divided into three sections of about equal length, leads through luxuriant meadows to **Kälti**, where we change carriages. It next passes through a cutting and a wild ravine, and then crosses a torrent by a stone bridge, beyond which another cutting brings us to **Blumatt** station (3973 feet), which derives its name from the beautiful flowery pastures among which it lies. From here we obtain a bird's-eye view of Stans, which lies almost vertically beneath us, shining like a heap of white pebbles on the green carpeting of the valley, and of the bluish-green Lake of Alpnach, glistening with a metallic shimmer between the wavy outlines of its banks, while somewhat more distant is the picturesque old town of Lucerne, fringed by its ancient towers, and beyond it the undulating and hilly country of north-eastern Switzerland, dotted with white villages. Continuing the ascent, our line makes a wide sweep through a tunnel and across a massive viaduct, affording surprising glimpses of scenery, now on one side and now on the other, and finally we



Stans and the Stanserhorn.

reach the terminal station, **Stanserhorn**, and step out upon the spacious terrace of the **Hotel Stanserhorn**, at a height of 6070 feet, commanding a stupendous panorama of the Alps.

From the hotel an easy path brings us in five minutes to the gently sloping, grassy summit, which commands an unimpeded view in every direction. Owing to its peculiarly favourable situation, the Stanserhorn affords a remarkably fine view of the Alps; the effect varies, of course, with the weather and the position of the sun, but is particularly impressive at sunrise and sunset. The many-branched Lake of Lucerne lies at our feet, embedded among the mountains that surround it, here bathed in deep shadow, yonder gleaming in the sunlight that plays upon its rippling surface; beyond the lake, in the north, is the picturesque hill-country, with the Lakes of Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwil, and Zug dotting it like fragments of a mirror, and in the distance the long lines of the Jura bound the northern horizon. At the foot of the mountain lie the villages of Stans, Stansstad, and Buochs, with their fertile surroundings, while in the midst of the Alpine pastures, from which come the pleasant tinkling of the cow-bells and the joyous cries of the herdsmen, stands the mountain village of Wisiberg, with its little white church and brown timber cottages. Projecting into the lake like a rocky peninsula is the Bürgenstock, on the opposite side the beautiful valley of Obwalden, and beyond it the glorious mountains of the Bernese Oberland from Finsteraarhorn to the Wildhorn, here seen grouped to the best advantage and glittering in all their snowy splendour. In the south, close at hand, the rocky, ravine-like valley of Engelberg is dominated by the magnificent Titlis, forming, with its spotless snowy mantle, a superb pendant to the gloomy majesty of Mount Pilatus, rising in front of the Entlebuch Mountains. And behind the Titlis rise

rank upon rank of snow-capped peaks, from the Sântis to the Bernese Alps, overpowering the spectator by their grandeur and sublimity.

From the summit of the Stanserhorn we can descend in a few minutes by a good path to the **Adlerfluh**, which affords a startling view into the depths below us, and from here we can return by a level path leading round the south side of the mountain to the hotel. This walk will afford a good opportunity to make ourselves acquainted with the remarkably rich flora of the mountain.

Rigi, Pilatus, Stanserhorn,—which of these mountains commands the finest prospect? The question is a difficult one to decide, and we must leave it to the tourist to award the palm to the one he prefers.

ENGELBERG.

And now for a trip to the lovely little Canton of Unterwalden and the famous Engelberg! Taking the steamer to **Stansstad**, as described above, we reach Engelberg by the new electric railway in 1 hour 40 min. — unless we prefer to make the distance on foot in 4 hours, or to take a private carriage (4 hours). The first station after Stansstad is Stans, which can also be reached by the electric tramway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour and making connection here with the Stanserhorn railway. **Stans**, the capital of Nidwalden, occupies a delightful situation at the foot of the Stanserhorn. As the birthplace of the famous patriot Arnold Winkelried, whose heroic death at Sempach enabled his countrymen to gain a brilliant victory over the Austrians, Stans boasts two objects of general interest, namely a marble *fountain* adorned with the oldest existing statue of Winkelried, and the beautiful *monument* to the national hero, by Schlöth, erected near the church. In the Rathhaus and Arsenal are preserved

a number of mementos of the Swiss wars of independence, Winkelried's coat of mail in the arsenal being perhaps the most noteworthy.

The cable railway to the summit of the Stanserhorn (6233 ft.) is described in the preceding chapter.



Stansstad.

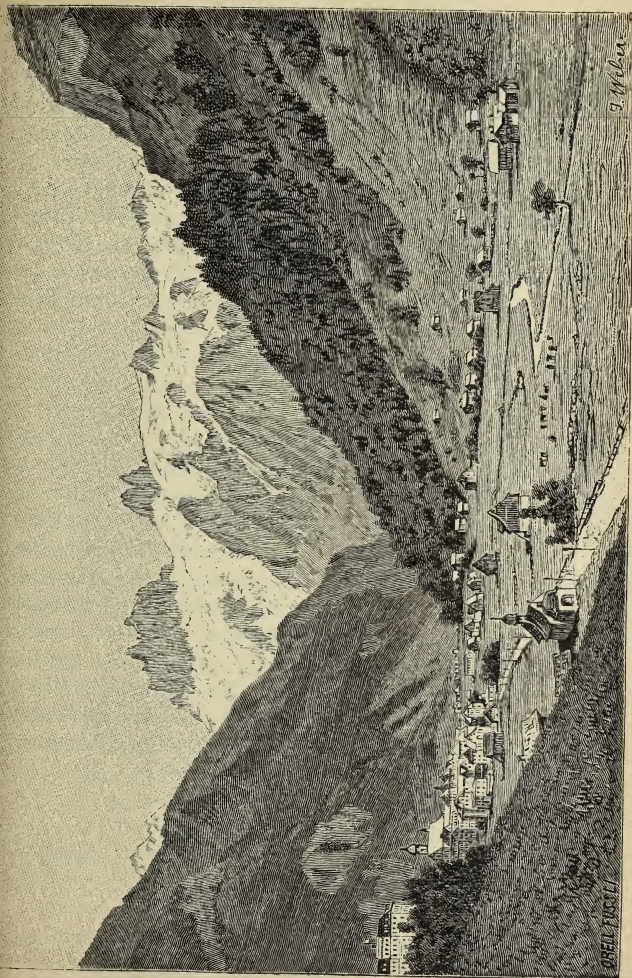
The Buochserhorn on the left and the Stanserhorn on the right guard the valley of Engelberg, which the road now enters, and enjoying a fine view of the Walenstöcke and Titlis, rising in the background of the valley, we pass through *Oberdorf* to *Oberbüren* in five minutes respectively.

Between Oberdorf and Oberbüren a road branches off to the left to *Büren* and **Niederrickenbach**. The health-

resort of the latter name is visible from the road to Engelberg, charmingly situated amid pleasant mountain scenery between Engelberg and the Lake of Lucerne; the tourist is strongly recommended to make an excursion to it for the sake of the enchanting view obtained from the heights. Niederrickenbach lies at an elevation of 3828 feet above the sea, and can be reached in 1½ hours.

In five minutes more we reach the station *Dallenwil*. This village is also the starting-point for a charming tour, namely over the mountain-pass leading past the pretty hamlet of Wysiberg and across the *Grossächerli* to Kerns or Stans.

The next station on the road to Engelberg is at the pretty village of **Wolfenschiessen** (in 12 minutes), on the mountain-side, a favourite summer resort, above which a chapel is said to stand near the place where Baumgarten killed the bailiff of Wolfenschiessen, as narrated in Schiller's drama of William Tell. Near here is the "Wolfschlucht" a famous ravine reached in ½ hour's walk. Somewhat higher up the valley, which gradually contracts, we come in 18 minutes to *Grafenort*, consisting only of a chapel, an inn, and a country house belonging to the convent of Engelberg. The scenery becomes more and more picturesque, and after passing a magnificent wood a delightful prospect opens of the Titlis, the Spannörter, and the romantic grassy valley, well watered and surrounded by snow-capped mountains, with the village of **Engelberg** at its further end. We soon reach the health-resort, which is famous for its pure air and its whey, as well as for its bracing climate, and commands a wonderful panorama of the mountains. The magnificent phenomenon known as the 'alpine glow' is observed here with great frequency and in remarkable splendour. Engelberg enjoys a mild and equable climate, and possesses beautiful promenades and woodland walks, kept in good repair by the indefatigable *Kurverein*. The Convent of Engelberg is well worth inspecting; its library contains a



OREN JUSCH

J. W. W. W.

Engelberg.

number of rare old books and manuscripts dating back to the eleventh century. In the church there are some excellent paintings by Wyrsh, Deschwanden, G. Kaiser, and Spiegler. There is also a pretty Protestant church in which English services are regularly held. The village contains plenty of excellent hotels, and first-rate guides are obtainable, Engelberg being a well-known startingpoint for mountain ascents.

First among these comes the ascent of the **Titlis** (10,626 feet), which, although it requires 7 hours' hard walking up to the dazzling snowy crest of the mountain, is quite unattended by danger; practised mountaineers have even ascended the mountain without guides. A start is generally made late in the afternoon, climbing the *Pfaffenwand* in the evening, passing the night on the *Trübseealp*, in the small inn or in the *châlets*, and completing the ascent in the early hours of the morning. The spotless snowy summit commands a panorama extending from the *Säntis* to the *Matterhorn*, and from *Monte Rosa* to the *Vosges* and *Black Forest*, thus embracing the *Swiss Alps*, the north of *Switzerland*, and part of *South Germany*. The *Titlis* is therefore one of the finest points of view in the *Alps*.

Among the mountain-passes which can be conveniently crossed from Engelberg the *Jochpass* (7244 feet), leading across the beautiful *Engstlenalp* and through the *Genttal* to the *Haslital*, is the favourite. The tour from Engelberg to *Meiringen* occupies 10 or 11 hours. The **Surenenpass** (7562 feet), leading in 8½ hours from Engelberg to *Altdorf*, is crossed less frequently.

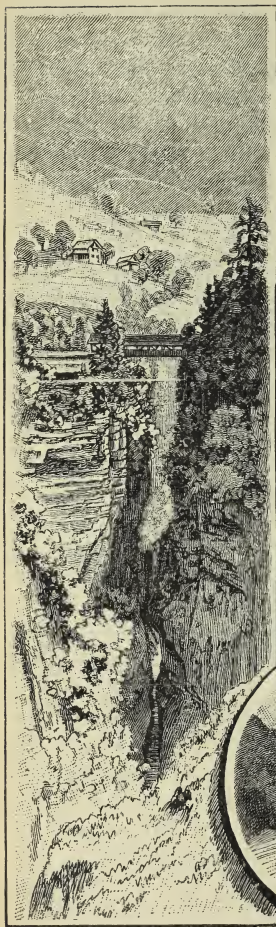
EXCURSIONS ON THE BRÜNIG RAILWAY.

A line vieing with the *St. Gothard* in its importance to tourists is that over the *Brünig*, connecting *Lucerne*

with the Bernese Oberland. In describing the short excursions that can be made from Lucerne we have already travelled on this line as far as Alpnachstad. Here it enters the beautiful *Canton of Obwalden* and the fertile valley lying between the Lake of Lucerne and the Brünig Pass.

After passing *Alpnach-Dorf* station we reach **Kerns-Kägiswil**, the starting-place of the diligences and private vehicles conveying visitors to the health-resorts of *Kerns*, *Flüeli*, and the *Melchtal*. Kerns itself (20 min.) is one of the most thriving and promising villages in Switzerland, and is situated on a fertile plateau 1870 feet above the sea, in the midst of beautiful meadows, studded with fruit-trees, and of fragrant fir-woods. A new and convenient road leads from here in 45 min., over a bridge 318 feet in height (the highest in Switzerland), crossing the romantic *Melchaa Ravine*, to the Flüeli, with the beautifully situated new sanatorium of Nunalphorn and Ranft. The picturesque district of the Flüeli, with its chapel and its vine-covered parsonage, was formerly the home of the hermit Nicholas von der Flüe, who was successful in composing the disputes of the Swiss Confederates after the Burgundian Wars, and who is accordingly venerated as a saint in the central cantons. Following the course of the road as it penetrates deeper into the romantic valley, we come to the *Ranft*, a magnificent gorge, where, by the side of a chapel, stands the little wooden cell in which the holy Nicholas lived for close upon twenty years. An extremely interesting path leads from here in one hour through woods and Alpine pastures to the mountain hamlet and health-resort of *Melchtal*. This place can also be reached from Kerns, along a good carriage-road, by diligence in 1½ hours or on foot in 2 hours. From Melchtal there are two mountain passes, the Storegg and Juchli Pass, leading to the well-known valley of Engelberg. More frequented

than these is the magnificent Alpine path leading in 3 hours across the fertile foothills of Kerns, and past the lake known as the *Melchsee* to the *Frutt*, a delightful summer resort embosomed in the mountains, and famous for the variety and beauty of its



J. Weber

Kerns, Flüeli, and Melchaa Bridge

Alpine flora. In 2 hours we reach the *Engstlenalp*, lying on the pass between Engelberg and the Bernese Oberland, and in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours we can cross the *Joch Pass* to Engelberg.

After *Kägiswil* station we reach the little town of **Sarnen** (the capital of Canton Obwalden), situated on the pretty *Lake of Sarnen*, fringed with walnut and maple trees, and lying at the foot of the historically memorable Landenberg. In the Council House is exhibited a relief map of the Lake of Lucerne and its environs, by X. Imfeld. Magnificent view from the *Römersberg* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hour), and from the *Stalden* (1 hour). In two hours' walk we reach the mineral bath *Schwendi-Kaltbad*, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hours the *Wylerbäd*.

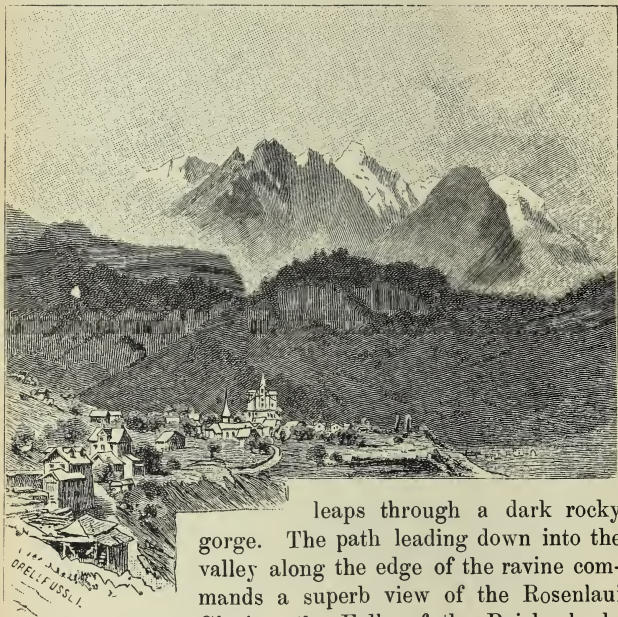
From Sarnen a delightful excursion can be made also across the *Melchaa*, which here bursts out of a wooded valley, to the large and handsome village of Kerns.

A no less enjoyable excursion is that from **Sachseln**, the next station on the Brünig Railway, to *Flueli* and *Ranft*.

After the Brünig Railway has passed the lovely Lake of Sarnen it reaches at **Giswil**, the end of the level part of the valley, and then ascends through beautiful woodlands, in which we obtain charming vistas of the district we have just passed through, to the pretty valley of **Lungern**, some 650 feet higher; skirting the little Lake of Lungern a second ascent brings us to the summit of the Brünig (3395 feet), where there opens an enchanting prospect of the Bernese Alps.

The summit of the **Brünig**, with its **Hotel and Kurhaus** is well worth visiting on its own account, but it is also the starting-point for a variety of interesting excursions,—for instance, the ascent of the *Wilerhorn* or *Hochstollen*. We can also strongly recommend the picturesque mountain pathway leading from the heights of the Brünig through

the hamlet of *Hohfluh* and Goldern to the *Alpbach*, the torrent descending to Meiringen in four tremendous



Lungern.

leaps through a dark rocky gorge. The path leading down into the valley along the edge of the ravine commands a superb view of the Rosenlauri Glacier, the Falls of the Reichenbach, and the Engelhörner.

If, instead of making this excursion, we take the train to Meiringen, we shall have plenty of time for a visit to the *Gorge of the Aare* (above Meiringen), in which we can penetrate for a distance of more than 100 yards by a recently constructed wooden gallery. Thanks to the Brünig Railway we are thus able to make an excursion in a single day into the Bernese Oberland, to the splendours of which the Brünig is the entrance-gate.

THE ENTLEBUCH.

If it were not that the Lake of the Four Cantons, the Rigi, and Pilatus are in the immediate vicinity of Lucerne, so that their fame quite overshadows that of other picturesque places in the neighbourhood of the town, we should hear much more of the valley of Entlebuch, with its beautiful woods and mountain-pastures. We mentioned it above, in describing the shorter excursions from Lucerne, when we spoke of *Malters* as the nearest station to the romantic Eigenthal (see p. 38); but it is advisable to continue our railway journey beyond Malters, for not only the district through which we pass, but the railway itself, with its skilfully constructed embankments and bridges, is extremely interesting. At *Wolhusen* station the **Entlebuch** proper begins.

Here we can choose between two splendid excursions. One of them leads to the **Kurhaus Schimberg** (4675 feet), 3 hours to the east of Entlebuch, with the **Schimbergerhöhe** above it, reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour more and rewarding us for the ascent with a very fine panorama. The other leads to the summit of the **Napf** (4619 feet), which can be ascended from Entlebuch in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The prospect it commands, from the Säntis to the Moléson, has gained the name of the Rigi of the Emmental, and as an hotel stands on the summit, the Napf is much frequented by excursionists. In returning, a brief halt may be made at the sanatorium of Menzberg.

The next station is the handsome village of **Schüpfheim**, remarkable for its fine cottages, and the chief place in the valley of Entlebuch. While the main valley extends further to *Escholzmatt*, the romantic Alpine valley of *Flühli* branches off at Schüpfheim towards the south, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours we can reach the little mountain village

of the same name, situated in a sheltered hollow at an altitude of 2930 feet above the sea. For several years past it has been a popular climatic health-resort, and it is also the starting-point for a series of beautiful mountaineering excursions. The most interesting of these leads through the further part of the valley, the pleasant, grassy *Sörenberg*, to the *Brienzer Rothorn* (7713 feet), where the traveller will find a railway to Brien.

THE SEETHAL RAILWAY.

This railway affords an opportunity for excursions into the Swiss hill country, into the pleasant, fertile, and prosperous *Seethal*, which derives its name from the pretty lakes of *Baldegg* and *Hallwil*. Branching off from the main line to Basle near *Emmenbrücke* station, and passing the old convent of Rathhausen, on the Reuss, the railway leads through *Eschenbach* and *Ballwil* to the trim and pleasantly situated village of **Hochdorf**. Hochdorf has just built a covered hall provided with 1200 seats and newest stage machinery, where during the summer regular weekly performances will take place (*Volksschauspiele*). The *Hohenrain* (2014 feet), a much-frequented point of view, can be ascended in half an hour from here. The castle, an ancient stronghold of the Knights of St. John, is now the Cantonal Deaf and Dumb Asylum. In another hour and a half we reach the health-resort of *Horben*, commanding a magnificent view; on the way we pass the picturesque ruins of Hünegg. An excursion on the west side, towards *Römerswil*, is no less interesting, particularly from *Eschenbach* through *Klöpfen* and *Sonnenfels* to *Rothenburg*. The

next stations are *Baldegg* and *Gelfingen*, situated on the lovely little Lake of Baldegg, beyond which lies the Castle of Heidegg. We now quickly reach Hitzkirch-Richensee station and the large and trim village of *Hitzkirch*, with its castle built by the Teutonic Knights, pleasantly situated at the foot of the elongated Lindenberg. Then, beyond Ermensee and Mosen, comes the no less handsome and flourishing *Beinwil*, high above the shores of the Lake



Castle of Hallwil.



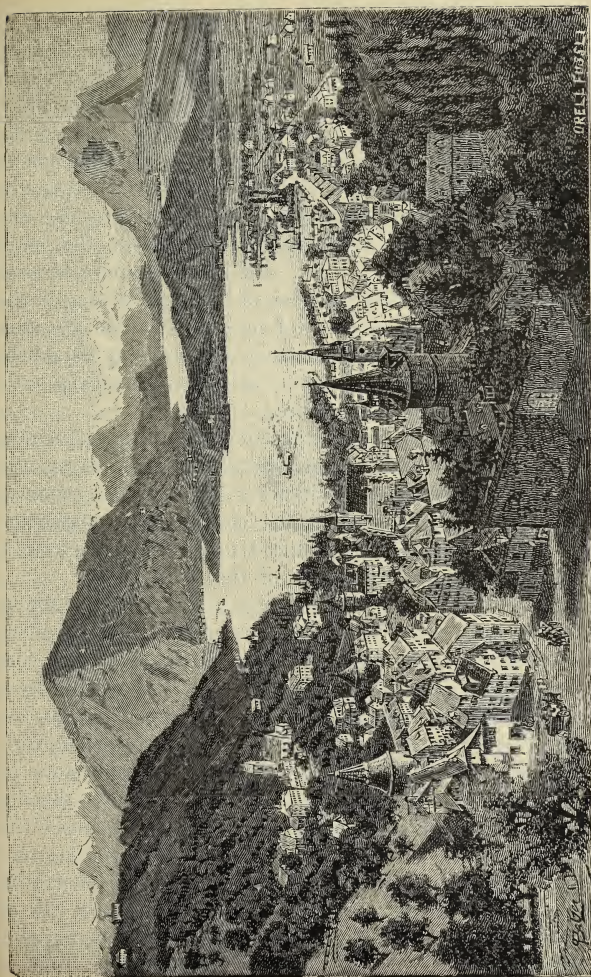
of Hallwil. From Beinwil a branch of the Seethal Railway leads to the large, neat, and populous villages of *Reinach* and *Menziken*. Various excursions can also be made in the neighbourhood. For instance, to the village of *Münster* (1 hour), with its venerable old convent of Beromünster and its "Schloss," in which the first Swiss printing-press was erected. Further, a good path leads in three-quarters of an hour to the **Homberg**, the summit of which commands not only a fine view of the Seetal but also a magnificent panorama of the Alps.

In descending, we shall do best to take the path leading to Reinach or Menziken. A prospect not inferior in beauty is afforded by the *Eichberg*, which may be reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours by the road leading past *Hallwil Castle*, and we can descend either to Beinwil or by a somewhat longer road to the town of Lenzburg. These two eminences are favourite resorts not only of the inhabitants of the district but also of visitors from Lucerne. We must not in any case forget the pretty little town of **Lenzburg**, with its romantically situated castle, of ancient date but still in good preservation. At Wildeggen station is the junction with the North Eastern railway line. An interesting excursion may also be made by steamer or rowing-boat across the lake to the old castle of Hallwil or to the health-resort of *Brestenberg*.

ZUG, THE LAKE OF ZUG, AND ENVIRONS.

Last, though not least attractive among the excursions from Lucerne, comes a trip to the neighbouring town of **Zug**, which may be reached either by rail via Rothkreuz and Cham, or by steamboat via Küssnacht and Immensee. The pleasant situation of Zug on its blue lake, in full view of the Rigi and Pilatus, no less than the neat and trim appearance of the town, renders it deserving of a visit. In spite of modern improvements, among which we may mention the introduction of the electric light, Zug still retains, thanks to the numerous towers of its ancient fortifications, the antique appearance which has led to its being designated the Nuremberg of Switzerland.

Among the sights of the cheerful little town we may give the first place to the ancient *Rathaus*, a massive building with council chamber adorned with Gothic carvings, and forming a perfect treasury of old Swiss art. The



Zug.

Rathaus also contains the *Historical and Antiquarian Museum*, embracing a fine collection of stained glass, wood carvings, paintings, gold and silver chased work, coins, embroidery, &c., representing the choicest products of mediæval Swiss art. In the church of *St. Oswald* the paintings by Deschwanden in the choir, the Stations of the Cross, and the old and valuable ecclesiastical vestments and altar plate, are worthy of notice, as are also the altar-pieces in the *Capuchin-Church*, while the large collection of weapons, arms, and flags in the *Arsenal* testifies to the warlike prowess of the men of Zug in the olden time. Other objects of interest are the *Museum of Apiculture*, a very interesting fish-breeding establishment and *Piscatorial Museum*, an *Aviary* and the little *Deer Park* on the Platzwehre.

In the immediate environs of the town numerous modern villas and pretty country-houses have sprung up, and beautiful walks may be taken in every direction. For instance, there are the carefully kept paths leading to the neighbouring points of view known as the *Guggi* and *Bohlgutsch*, affording picturesque glimpses of the little town.

But the heights of the long ridge called the **Zugerberg** offer the chief attraction to the traveller. The excellent road to the summit leads through grassy meadows and cool woods traversed by murmuring rivulets, and affords from time to time pleasing vistas of the blue lake far below us. Thus we reach, passing after 20 minutes Pension *Guggital*, in the course of an hour the mountain sanatoriums of **Felsenegg** and **Schönfels**, connected with each other by shady grounds, and commanding a wonderful panorama of the country between the Alps and the Jura, with its lakes and villages. The neighbouring elevation of the **Hochwacht** affords a view to the south, including the peaceful vale of Aegeri with its lake, and the majestic range of the Alps beyond. From here we may continue our excursion to the summit

of the **Rossberg**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours distant, on which an hotel has recently been erected and which commands a panorama vieing in grandeur with that from the Rigi; or, descending by a circuitous path, we can make our way to the climatic health-resort of **Unterägeri**, or by way of Allenwinden to the hydropathic establishment of **Schönbrunn**, and thence return to Zug. Near Schönbrunn rises the *Gubel*, a favourite point of view, and half an hour's walk from it lies the village of *Menzingen*, with a large girls' school. From Schönbrunn a walk of half an hour also brings us to a romantic wooded ravine on the banks of the Lorze, containing the electric generating works of the town of Zug, and the **Hölle**, one of the most remarkable stalactite grottoes of Switzerland. The Hölle is usually visited from Baar in 20 minutes. Other points of interest in the vicinity of Zug are the large industrial village of **Baar**, with its church upwards of a thousand years old, and **Cham** with the extensive works of the well-known *Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company*.

A charming excursion may be made from Zug by steamboat, past Cham, Oberwil, Walchwil, and the promontory of Buonas with its two castles, across the **Lake of Zug** to Immensee, whence a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour brings us through the famous **Hohle Gasse** to Küssnacht on the Lake of Lucerne, where we can take the steamboat to that town. A new railway line runs along the beautiful south-eastern bank of the lake to **Walchwil**, a favourite summer resort, and through orchards and groves of chestnut-trees to the villages of **Arth** and **Goldau**, where the St. Gothard Railway affords communication with Lucerne.

SÜDOSTBAHN (SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY).

In conclusion we have to describe a 'tourist railway' in the strictest sense of the term—one of those which

are so numerous in the vicinity of the Lake of the Four Cantons—namely the South Eastern Railway of Switzerland, connecting the tourist centres of the Lake of Lucerne with the famous pilgrimage-place of **Maria Einsiedeln** and also with the **Lake of Zurich**.

The South Eastern Railway of Switzerland branches off from the St. Gothard Railway at Goldau Station (see p. 76) and ascends through the romantic scenery of the landslip of Goldau to Steinenberg, where a fine view of the valley of Schwyz opens, increasing in grandeur every moment till it embraces the precipices and glaciers of the Uri-Rothstock.

Beneath the forests of the Rigi lies the placid Lake of Lowerz, in the midst of which rises the little island of Schwanau, famous in legend; the St. Gothard Railway intersects the green valley, in which, half hidden among its orchards, lies Steinen, the birthplace of the famous Swiss patriot Werner Stauffacher. We can also follow with our eye the track of the Arth-Rigi Railway from the debris-strewn fields of Goldau to the Kräbelwand, where it enters the romantic wooded ravine through which it ascends to Rigi-Klösterli.

We have a magnificent view, too, of the different summits of the Rigi, but on reaching **Sattel Station** the prospect becomes more restricted. Sattel is the starting-point for various interesting excursions, for instance the famous battle-field of Morgarten is only 20 minutes' walk from here, and in half an hour we reach the beautiful Lake of Aegeri, far remote from all the tumult of the world. In a hollow bounded by grassy slopes lie the villages of **Ober-** and **Unter-Aegeri**, from which a road leads down to Zug through the romantic valley of the Lorze. From Sattel to Zug is a walk of 3 hours.

A delightful walk may also be taken from Sattel by Adalboden to Schwyz (1½ hours) with the panorama

described above; from Sattel too we may make the very interesting ascent of the **Wildspitz** (4855 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours) with an inn near the top, while a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours further brings us to the **Gnippen**, commanding a striking view of the landslip of Goldau. At Sattel the railway enters the picturesque narrow ravine of Steinenau, and leads to **Rothenthurm** Station. The village, which possesses a handsome new church, derives its name from an ancient tower, doubtless erected for purposes of defence; in the year 1798 it witnessed the victory of the Swiss over a French army outnumbering them by ten to one. Traversing a stretch of treeless fields and peat-moors with a view of the Hohe Rhonen and the sanatorium of Gotschallenberg, we reach **Biberbrücke** Junction. The line bearing to the left descends through the ravine of the Sihl (affording us meanwhile a superb view of northern and eastern Switzerland) down to Richtersweil and Wädensweil on the Lake of Zurich, the other line branches off to Pfäffikon, crosses the lake by a dam more than half a mile in length, and reaches the pleasant little town of Rapperswil, which, with its ancient and venerable castle, looks invitingly across the lake. The castle contains the large historical and art collections of the Polish National Museum. On the castle mount is a beautiful promenade, the Lindenhof with its ancient lime-trees, and magnificent points of view. In the town itself the Council-house, dating from the fifteenth century, with its Gothic wood-carvings, is worth a visit.

The railway connects here with the Zurich-Coire and Arlberg lines, as well as with the steamboats on the Lake of Zurich, while the train conveys us from here in a few minutes to the famous pilgrimage-place of **Einsiedeln**, which is visited year by year by 150,000 pilgrims from every part of Europe.

Einsiedeln lies on a lofty plateau surrounded by dusky woods, and forming, from a geological and botanical point

TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF LUCERNE.

(From Southern tower of cathedral.)

Latitude east from Greenwich	8° 18' 56"
Northern longitude	47° 3' 21"
Difference of time as compared with the meridian of Greenwich	+0 ^h 33 ^m 15, ^{7s}
Difference as compared with the mean European time	-0 ^h 26 ^m 44, ^{3s}

2. ELEVATION ABOVE THE SEA.

Mean height of the surface of the Lake . . .	1433 ft.
Highest level of the Lake after 1846 and previous to the construction of the Reuss barrage .	1439 ft.
Height of the Meteorological Station on the Musegg	1489 ft.

3. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

(according to observations made at the Meteorological Station at Lucerne in the years 1881—90; rainfall for the years 1861—92).

Mean height of barometer, reduced to 0° C. . .	28 ¹ / ₂ in.
Mean annual temperature	46, ⁷ Fahr.
Extremes of temperature, registered at the ordinary hours of observation :	
Minimum temperature (February 1888) .	3, ⁵ ° Fahr.
Maximum temperature (July 1881) . .	86, ³ ° Fahr.
Mean relative humidity	78, ⁵ %
Mean overclouding	65 %
Mean annual rainfall	40 in.
Mean number of days in the year with ¹ / ₂₅ in. rainfall or more	129, ⁶

LDS

26° 20'



46° 50'

26° 20'

E. Wagner, Kartographie Zürich.

Maß

1:3

pfschiff

KARTE DES VIERWALDSTÄTTERSEES & UMGEBUNG.



Mafsstab 1:100,000.
Eigenthum der Dampfschiffgesellschaft des Vierwaldstättersees.

E. Wagner, Kartographie Zürich.

THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

1. DIMENSIONS.

Greatest length, from Lucerne to Flüelen . . .	23 ¹ / ₂ miles
Greatest breadth, near Gersau, between Forst and Rütenen	2 mls. 98 yds.
Breadth between the two promontories of the Nasen	902 yds.
Height of the surface of the Lake above sea-level	1433 ft.
Greatest depth, in the basin of Gersau, on a line from Gersau to Rütenen	702 ft.
Depth of the Lake of Uri	650 ft.
Depth near Treib	305 ft.
Depth in the Kreuztrichter	265 ft.
Depth near the Nasen	88 to 154 ft.
Area of the lake	44 sq. miles
Area of district drained by the lake	870 sq. miles
Volume of water in the lake	1780 thous. million gallons
(an approximative calculation; the figures are probably too low)	
Mean depth (calculated from the area and the volume of water)	233 ft.

2. FREEZING OF THE LAKE.

Partial freezing of considerable areas took place in the years 1319 (R. Cysat), 1364 (M. Russ), 1534 (Hans Salat), 1573 (C. H. Brügger), 1789, 1830, 1880, 1891.

In 1891, from January to March, not only was the lower lake as far as the Nasen frozen over, but during fourteen days, from the middle of February to the beginning of March, the Gersau basin (maximum depth 702 ft.) was frozen. The Lake of Uri had a thin coating of ice only in a few places near the banks.

The freezing over of the entire surface of the lake is recorded neither by history nor tradition.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

RAILWAYS.

Lucerne is an important railway junction.

The **Swiss Central Railway** (main line to Basle), the **Swiss North Eastern Railway** (main line to Zurich, Schaffhausen, Romanshorn and the Arlberg), the **Jura and Simplon Railway** (main line to Berne), the **Seethal Railway** (main line to Lenzburg) connect here, and all afford access to the world famous **St. Gothard Railway**.

The **Brünig Railway** connects Lucerne with the Bernese Oberland. Lucerne is also the starting-point for visits to the **Rigi, Pilatus and Stanserhorn Mountain Railways**. Electric Railway from Stansstad to **Engelberg**.

In the town itself is the cable railway to the **Gütsch**, a magnificent point of view; at Kehrsiten there is a cable railway to the heights of the **Bürgenstock**. From Lucerne to **Kriens** there is a steam tramway.

STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION ON THE LAKES OF LUCERNE AND ZUG.

Sixteen steamers, for the most part elegant saloon-boats with restaurants on board, ply on these lakes, carrying on an average one million passengers per annum (1897—1,190,911).

STEAMBOAT ROUTES.

(1) **Lucerne-Flüelen**, in summer 8 times daily, there and back $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours each way, according to the number of stations called at. Connection in **Vitznau** with all the trains of the **Rigi Railway** and in **Flüelen** with all those of the **St. Gothard Railway**. The other stations are: **Hertenstein, Weggis, Buochs, Beggenried, Gersau, Treib, Rütli, Brunnen, Tellsplatte, Sisikon, Bauen, Isleten**.

(2) **Lucerne-Alpnach**, in summer 8 boats daily in both directions. Connection in **Kehrsiten** with the **Bürgenstock Railway**. At **Stansstad** connection with all trains of the electric railway to

Stans and Engelberg, and the Stanserhorn mountain railway, and at Alpnachstad with all the trains of the Pilatus and Brünig Railways. The other stations are Hergiswil and Rotzloch.

(3) **Lucerne-Küssnacht**, in summer 4 boats daily in both directions. From Küssnacht an omnibus runs through the Hohle Gasse to Immensee on the Lake of Zug. The other stations are: Seeburg, Hinter- and Vorder-Meggen, Greppen, and Merlischachen.

(4) **Alpnach-Vitznau**, in summer 5 boats daily, calling at Alpnach, Stansstad (Stanserhorn Railway), Kehrsiten (Bürgenstock Railway), Weggis, and Vitznau to connect Pilatus and Brünig with the Rigi. At Vitznau connection with the steamboats from and to Flüelen.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The General Post and Telegraph Office in the Bahnhofplatz is open:—

In Summer on week-days from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.,

“ Winter “ 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.,

On Sundays from 8 to 9 and 11 to 12 a.m., 4 to 6 p.m.

Hof Branch Post Office (No. 14, Zürcherstrasse) is open:—

In Summer on week-days from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.,

“ Winter “ 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

On Sundays 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (no telegraph).

Kleinstadt Branch Post Office (No. 15, Baselstrasse):—

In Summer on week-days from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.,

“ Winter “ 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.,

On Sundays from 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. (no telegraph).

Poste restante. Letters, parcels, and telegrams addressed “poste restante”, are delivered at the General Post Office only.

Posting of letters. Letters &c. for *registration* must be handed in at least 1 hour, and ordinary letters 30 minutes before the departure of the mail train by which they are to go. On the platform of the railway station there is a letter-box which is cleared immediately before the departure of every mail train.

Deliveries. There are six deliveries daily, viz., at 7 a.m., 11.— a.m., 2.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 7 p.m. London letters generally arrive by the first and Paris letters by the second delivery.

Suburbs. Four deliveries, 7 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

On Sundays there is no delivery after 12 o'clock, and the letter-boxes, with the exception of those at the General Post Office, are not cleared again till the following morning.

Swiss Postal Rates. *Local letters*, not exceeding 250 grammes, 5 centimes. To other parts of Switzerland, 10 centimes for any weight not exceeding 250 grammes. Unpaid letters charged double. Postal cards 5 centimes each.

Foreign postage: letters, 25 centimes for every 15 grammes. Postal cards 10 centimes.

Book and Newspaper Post. *Inland* 50 gr. 2 cts., up to 250 grammes 5 centimes, up to 500 grammes 10 centimes. *Foreign* 5 cts. for every 50 grammes.

Registration Fees. Inland 10 centimes, foreign 25 centimes.

CUSTOMHOUSE OFFICE

in the railway station buildings.

Passengers luggage booked from abroad direct to Lucerne, may be examined at Lucerne at the option of passengers, instead of going through examination at the Swiss frontiers.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

(In the General Post Office, Bahnhofstrasse.)

Public Telephone Office on the ground floor.

Day Service: From April 1st to the end of October from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

From November 1st to the end of March from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Delivery of telegrams until 10 p.m. without extra charge.

Night Service: From 10 p.m. to 6 (in winter 7) a.m. To call the clerks doing night service to the counter it is necessary to ring the electric bell marked "Telegraph" on the right of the main entrance to the office.

Additional charges on telegrams handed in during the night service: within an hour before the beginning or after the close of the day service, if the telegram is merely handed in, but is not to be forwarded at once, 25 centimes, afterwards 50 cts. During the rest of the night fr. 2. 50 cts., together with double the usual express charges if the telegram is to be forwarded immediately any considerable distance from the receiving office. Express charges for foreign telegrams 50 cts. to 1 fr. only payable at destination.

Rates. In *Switzerland*: 30 centimes for each telegram, plus 5 centimes for every two words.

To *Foreign Countries*: On each telegram for all countries of Europe 50 centimes; in addition for every word as follows: To Germany 10 cts., Austria-Hungary 10 cts., France 10 cts., Italy 17 cts. (within 60 miles of the frontier 10 cts.), Great Britain 29 cts., Belgium and Holland 19 cts., U. S. America 1. 50–2. 15, India 4. 50–5. 25, Australia 5–5. 10

TELEPHONES.

Call Rooms. (1) Telegraph Office near railway station. (2) At No. 2, Schwanenplatz, Meyer-Hertig (D. Bachmann, Tobacconist). (3) At No. 8, Rütligasse, R. Schärli (Grocer). The latter is closed after 2 p.m. on Sundays and Holidays. (4) Th. Bucher, "Schlossberg", Zürichstrasse. (5) Neustadt: Neustadt Restaurant.

Rates: For a local conversation (not exceeding 3 minutes) 10 cts., to other towns 30 or 50 cts. or 75 cts. plus 10 cts. Outtown conversations within a radius of 30 miles 30 cts., within 60 miles 50 cts. above 60 miles 75 cts. plus 10 cts. each.

Inter-urban direct telephone connections Lucerne-Meggen; Lucerne-Kussnacht; Lucerne-Vitznau (Rigi, Gersau, Scheidegg); Lucerne-Schwyz (Brunnen)-Altdorf-Steinen-Muotatal; Lucerne-Zug-Arth-Rigi; Lucerne-Sursee-Triengen; Lucerne-Zurich; Lucerne-Berne; Lucerne-Aarau; Lucerne-Basle; Lucerne-Interlaken; Lucerne-Stans-Beggenried (Schöneck, Emmetten); Lucerne-Willisau; Eschenbach; Wolhusen-Ruswil; Entlebuch; Lucerne-Sempach-Neuenkirch; Lucerne-Root (Gisikon); Lucerne-Hochdorf-Hitzkirch-Reinach; Lucerne-Sarnen (Melchtal); Lucerne-Schüpfheim (Flühli); Lucerne-Engelberg.

CONSULATES.

Belgium: Herr Felix von Schumacher, Consul, Schwanenplatz, or, when absent, Herr Karl Kopp, Banker, Bahnhofstrasse, 10.

Great Britain: Herr L. Falck, Vice-consul, Banker, Schwanenplatz-Kapellplatz 2.

OFFICIAL GENERAL ENQUIRY OFFICE.

(For Lucerne, Lake Lucerne, and environs.)

Office in the Schwanenplatz.

“The Chalet”.

Enquiries answered (free of charge), verbally or by letter, in regard to tours or excursions in Central Switzerland. Every information given respecting municipal institutions, places of interest, railway and steamboat communication, hotels, boarding-houses, residences, taxes, trade and manufactures.

Complaints and suggestions may be entered in a book kept for the purpose.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES (Droskies).

A. Fares when hired by Time.

	1-2 pers.		3-4 pers	
	fr.	cts.	fr.	cts.
$\frac{1}{4}$ hour in the town boundaries	—	80	1.	20
$\frac{1}{4}$ “ if the town boundary is crossed	1.	—	1.	40
$\frac{1}{2}$ “	1.	50	2.	20
$\frac{3}{4}$ “	2.	—	2.	90
1 “	2.	50	3.	60
For every further $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	—	50	—	70
“ “ “ hour	2.	—	2.	80
“ “ “ “ above 6 hours, even if the drosky is only used at intervals	1.	—	1.	—

General Regulations.

1. From the Railway station or from the Gütsch Railway to places within the municipal boundaries, or vice versa, the fare is fr. 1. — for 1—2 persons and fr. 2. — for 3—4 persons

2. For the conveyance of trunks and large boxes there is an extra charge of 50 cts. each. For hand-bags, hat-boxes, and similar small articles no charge is made.

3. At the beginning and the end of the drive the driver may be called upon to show his watch and also the Regulations and Table of Fares to the hirer.

4. For lighted lamps there is an additional charge of 10 cts. for each quarter of an hour.

5. Between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. double the ordinary fares are charged.

Drosky Stands: Railway Station, Bahnhofstrasse, Schwanenplatz, Quay, Löwenplatz, Franziskaner-Platz, Gütsch Railway Station, Kasernenplatz.

B. Fares to various places.

(Including return. Stoppages to be paid for according to Table A.)

Boarding-houses and Points of View in the environs of Lucerne.

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Gütsch, Hotel and Pension, Pension Wallis	3. —	5. —
Pension Gibraltar, Pension Suter	2. 50	3. 50
Health-resort of Sonnenberg (above Kriens)	8. —	12. —
Bruchmatt	1. 50	2. 50
Reckenbühl	1. 20	2. —
Geissenstein, Birregghöfe, Tribschen, each	2. —	3. —
Pension Stutz	2. 50	3. 50
Haslihorn	3. —	4. 50
Museggstrasse (Musegghof)	1. 50	2. —
Wesemlin, Hint. Musegg, Fluhmatt, Bramberg	2. —	3. —
Up to the Musegg	1. 80	2. 50
Friedental (Cemetery) single journey	1. 50	2. —
„ and back	2. —	3. —
Maihof	1. 20	1. 80
Schützenhaus Allmend	1. —	1. 50
St. Karli	1. —	1. 40

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Reussport	2. —	3. —
Villa Columbia	1. 20	1. 80
Pension Seeburg	1. 80	2. 50
Bellerive	2. —	3. —
Bellevue	1. 20	1. 80
Pension Felsberg, Alt-Schweizerhaus, Neu- Schweizerhaus, Brunnhalden, Lützel matt . .	2. —	3. —
Dreilindenstiege	2. 50	4. —
Dreilinden-Plateau	3. 50	5. —

Longer Drives.

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Emmenbaum (Cottonmill Rothen)	1. 80	2. 50
Rothenburg	4. —	6. —
Emmen	3. —	4. —
Waldibrücke	4. 50	6. 50
Eschenbach	6. —	9. —
Littau	2. 50	3. 50
Thorenberg (Electric Works)	4. —	6. —
Malters	6. —	8. 60
Health-resorts of Farnbühl and Schwarzenberg	12. —	18. —
„ Eigental	12. —	20. —
Kriens	2. —	3. —
Hergiswalder Brücke	5. —	7. —
Hergiswald	8. —	12. —
Horw	2. —	3. —
Winkel	2. 50	3. 50
Hergiswil	4. 50	6. 50
Stansstad	6. —	8. —
Stans	8. —	11. —
Alpnach	9. —	12. —
Sarnen	12. —	18. —
<hr/>		
Vorder-Meggen, Meggenhorn, Altstadt, Balm .	3. —	4. 50
Meggen via Seeburg	4. —	6. —

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Küssnacht	7. —	10. —
" and Tell's Chapel	9. —	12. —
Immensee Station	10. —	14. —
" Dorf	12. —	16. —
Arth	14. —	20. —
<hr/>		
Ebikon	2. 50	3. 50
Perlen	5. —	7. —
Gisikon	6. —	8. —
Rathausen	4. —	6. —
Adligenswil	4. —	6. —
Udligenswil	7. —	9. —

	1-2 pers. fr. cts.	3-4 pers. fr. cts.
Tours.		
Horw-Kastanienbaum-Langensand	6. —	8. —
Littau-Renggloch-Kriens	4. 50	6. 50
Meggen-Kreuzbuch	4. —	6. —
Adligenswil-Meggen	7. —	9. —
Gisikon-Inwil-Emmen	10. —	14. —
Rothenburg-Klepfen-Eschenbach	10. —	15. —
Adligenswil-Götzenthal	8. —	12. —
Emmenbrücke-Thorenberg-Blatten-Littau	6. —	8. —
Emmenbrücke - Thorenberg - Blatten - Renggloch-Kriens	7. —	9. —
St. Karli-Friedental-Zürichstrasse	— . —	— . —

PORTERS. (Dienstmänner.)

		Up to 10 kilos	Up to 30 kilos
Walk in the town	with luggage	40 cts.	60 cts.
" 1½ miles	" "	70 " "	100 " "
" 3 "	" "	100 " "	150 " "
As guides or on errands, per day		Fr. 5. —	
per hour		" — . 70	

Porters with brass badges may be found at the Railway Station, Schwanenplatz, Franziskanerplatz, and Weinmarkt.

TARIFF FOR ROWING BOATS, &c.

A. St. Niklausen-Schiffsgesellschaft, Lucerne.

Boats and Gondolas.

Boats third class	per hour	fr. —. 50
Gondolas second class	" "	" 1. —
" first	" "	" 1. 50
If Boatman accompanies	" "	" 1. —

Remarks. After 9 p.m. 50 per cent. extra.

Rowing under the Seebrücke (the bridge leading from railway station) is strictly forbidden.

Stations: Schwanenplatz, Hotel National.

Tariff for the Screw Launches "Neptune" and "Nixe".

	the first hour	every further hour
1—3 persons	fr. 6. —	fr. 1. — per person
4—5 " "	" 8. —	
Half a day, 6—12 a.m.	fr. 25. —
12—6 p.m.	" 30. —
A whole day, 12 hours	" 45. —

Trips after 9 p.m. 50 per cent. extra.

Station: Near the Hotel National.

For the hiring of boats or launches for several days apply to the shipmaster for all information. Reduced tariff.

B. R. Herzog, Lucerne.

Elegant rowing, screw and sailing boats.

Rowing boats	I class, without boatman	fr. 1. 50 per hour
" "	I " with	" 2. 50 "
" "	I " without	" 1. — "
" "	II " with	" 2. — "
" "	III " without	" —. 60 "
" "	III " with	" 1. 60 "

For the newest and finest boats the tariff will be proportionately higher.

Screw pleasure boats, "**Columbus**" 4 HP and "**Daimler**" 5 HP, making 8—9 miles an hour. Tariff same as screw boats above.

Elegant cabin boat "**Wilhelmine**" for 16 persons. 6 HP.
Stations: Quay Schweizerhof and National.

BATHS.

New Lake Baths on the Quay National for gentlemen and ladies. Open from 5 a.m. till dusk. Bathing requisites of every kind supplied. Swimming and private baths. Tariff: Swimming bath without towels, &c., 20 cts. Private baths without towels, 40 cts. Towels, &c., from 10 cts. to fr. 1. Charge for care of valuables 20 cts.

Baths of the Hôtel du Lac. Elegantly fitted up. Warm, cold and medicinal baths. Douches. Open week-day mornings from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. On Sunday till noon.

Felder's Baths near the Spreuerbrücke. Warm and cold baths. Douches, steam and medicinal baths. Frictions. Week-days from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays till noon. Every comfort.

Seabaths Tivoli. Open 6 a.m. till sunset. Private bath without towel 30 cts. Towel 10 cts. upwards.

People's Baths (Löwengraben). Open during the summer 6 a.m. till 9 p.m., during the winter 9 a.m. till 7 p.m. Sunday till noon. 30 Cts. each bath.

GÜTSCH RAILWAY (Baselstrasse).

(Double track cable railway, gradient 53 in 100.)

Trains every 10 minutes in both directions simultaneously.

April	from 9 a.m.	to 7 p.m.
May	" 8 "	" 8 "
June	" 7 "	" 9 "
July to 15 Sept.	" 6 "	" 11 "
15 to 30 September	" 8 "	" 9 "
October	" 8 "	" 7 "

Single fare 35 cts. Return 60 cts.

LUCERNE ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

Wagons run every 7½ minutes in the town and every 15 minutes to Kriens.

Will be started in August.

ENTERTAINMENTS, CONCERTS, &c.

Organ Concerts in the Hofkirche. Daily throughout the summer (except on Sundays and holidays) performances on the great organ by Mr. F. J. Breitenbach, Director of music, from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. (Entrance 1 franc.)

Schweizerhof (grounds), daily from 4 to 6 and from 8 to 10 p.m., by the hotel orchestra. Director Mr. Willy Olsen. Fire works on Saturday evenings in summer at dusk.

Kurhaus (Quay National). Every day during the season at 4 to 6.30 p.m. Five o'clock tea concerts. Every evening at 8.45 theatrical performances and variety entertainments.

Grand Restaurant Stadthof. With large garden and covered terrace. Evening concerts nearly every day during the season.

Reading room at the Kurhaus.—All foreign papers.—First floor.

CHURCH SERVICES ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.

Divine Service is held in the New English Church
(Haldenstrasse)

Every Sunday, as follows:—

7.45 a.m. Holy Communion.

11.— a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

12.— noon Holy Communion.

5.— p.m. Evening Prayer, or Litany, and Sermon.

Chaplain's address:—The Schweizerhof.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES.

In the hall of the Boys' School (on the Musegg):—In July, August, and the first half of September, service at 11 a.m.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In Christ Church (on the Musegg): — Holy communion on Sunday morning at 7.45 a.m., matins and holy communion at 11 a.m. and evensong at 5 p.m. (from June 18 to Sept. 24).

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF LUCERNE.

Hofkirche. On Sundays and obligatory festivals: Low mass in summer at 5, in winter at 5.30 a.m.; also at 6, 7 and 8; high mass and sermon at 9 a.m. On week-days services at 8 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Franciscan Church. On Sundays low mass at 5 and 8³/₄ a.m. High mass and sermon at 9 a.m. On the first and third Sundays in the month sermon at 3 p.m. On week-day mornings mass at 5, 7.15, and 9.30 a.m.

St. Peter's Chapel. On Sunday mornings mass at 5.30, 6 and 10 a.m.

Jesuit's Church (St. Xavier's). On Sundays and holidays mass at 5.30, 6, 6.30, and 7 a.m. Sermon at 8.30, mass at 9 a.m. In August and September mass at 9. Confessions heard on the eves of the festivals (in German, French, English, and Italian). On week-days mass at 6 a.m.

Church of Mariahilf. Children's services at 9, and 10 a.m. on Sunday mornings, except in August and September; then, low mass at 8 a.m.

OLD CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Christ Church (on the Musegg). High mass and sermon at 9 a.m. on Sundays.

PROTESTANT REFORMED CHURCH

(rear of Schweizerhof):—

Divine service at 9 a.m. on Sundays.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In a room in the Parsonage (Hertensteinstrasse): — Divine service at 9.15 a.m.

JEWISH SERVICES.

In the Hinter Adlersaal (Süsswinkel 6): — Friday at 7 p.m. Saturday morning at 8, and Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock and in the night.

LIST OF HOTELS, PENSIONS, RESTAURANTS, &c. IN LUCERNE.

HOTELS.

Hotel Schweizerhof	}	Hauser Brothers	600 Beds
" Luzernerhof			
" National		Pfyffer & Cie.	300 "
" du Lac		Spillmann & Sickert	360 "
" St. Gothard - Terminus		J. Döpfner	230 "
" de l'Europe		Bucher-Durrer	200 "
" Monopol		Dir. Zingg	200 "
" Swan		H. Häfeli	180 "
" Beau Rivage		J. Zimmerli-Glaser	140 "
" Victoria		Alb. Riedweg	130 "
" des Balances		Ad. Zähringer	105 "
" Union		Inderbitzin	105 "
" Rössli		E. Meyer	100 "
" Rütli		Disler-Felder	100 "
" Waldstädterhof		H. Endemann	90 "
" d'Angleterre		F. J. Steffen	85 "
" Rigi		Heirs of J. G. Regli	80 "
" Angel		A. Helfenstein	65 "
" Gütsch (Cable Railway)		Mme Businger	60 "
" Sauvage		F. Estermann	55 "
" Brünig		J. Habermacher	50 "

Hotel des Alpes	Joh. Vollenweider	45 Beds
" Bear	Müller, brothers	45 "
" Post	Mme. N. Wapf-Pfenniger	42 "
" White Cross	Küttel-Kauffmann	40 "
" Adler	P. Eulenberger	40 "
" du Maure	Fr. Ineichen	36 "
" Rebstock	E. Danioth	30 "
" Krone	J. Schilliger	30 "
" Schlusel	M. Hodler	24 "
" du Nord	J. Gurtner	20 "

PENSIONS.

Pension Tivoli	H. R. Neukomm-	
	Zimmermann	110 "
" Neu Schweizerhaus	Mme Niederhauser	80 "
" Felsberg	Mme Pietzker	85 "
" Gütsch	Mme Businger	60 "
" Eden House	F. X. Nistelweck	60 "
" Wallis	Mme Brunner	50 "
" Belvédère	Mme Burch	50 "
" Suter (Gibraltar)	Family Suter	40 "
" Gyger	Mme M. Gyger	40 "
" Villa Maria	Ch. Anzolato	40 "
" Anglaise		
Alt Schweizerhaus	Mlles Trüeb	30 "
" G'segnet Matt	Mme Gelpke	30 "
" Kaufmann	Mlle Zürcher	28 "
" Faller	Mme Faller	26 "
" Stutz (1/2 hr. from Luc.)	Mlle Elise Schütz	25 "
" Schloss Bramberg	C. Waldis	25 "
" Bienz	Mme Bienz-Weber	20 "
" Moos (hebrew)	A. Moos	7 "
" Wilhelmshöhe	Mme Hurter	7 "

INNS.

Bad Aug. Felder Burgerstrasse 20.

Drei Könige	Emil Weibel	Weggisgasse 9.
Central	J. Weibel	Haltenstrasse
Einhorn	Joh. Hagen	Hertensteinstrasse 23.
Hirschen	Alb. Hänggi	Hirschenplatz 2.
Ilge	Mme Troxler	Pfistergasse 17.
Linde	Jos. Stöckly	Weinmarkt.
Löwen	Jos. Dolder-Wirz	Kapellgasse 22.
Löwengarten	Dom. Disler	Zurichstrasse 16.
Löwengrube	H. Pilliod	Baselstrasse 8.
Metropol	Fr. Lehmann	Löwenstrasse
Metzgern	Adalbert Müller	Weinmarkt 3.
Ochsen	Frau Korner	Eisengasse 16.
Pfistern	Sigrist Brothers	Kornmarkt 4.
Raben	F. J. Giller	Brandgasse 3.
Rothüsli	Car. Bosshard	Klosterstrasse 4.
Schiff	Peter Schobinger	Brandgasse 9.
Sonne	J. B. Lang	Furrengasse 13.
Sternen	X. Gloggnier	Franziskanerplatz 4.
Storchen	Jos. Habermacher	Kornmarkt 9.
St. Moritz	Frau M. Lötscher	Pfistergasse 27.
Weitenkeller	Dominik Mettler	Unter der Egg.
Weinrose	L. F. Buchmann	Weggisgasse 24.

CAFÉS AND RESTAURANTS.

Alpenclub, Café-Restaurant	Kramgasse.
Aurora, Café-Restaurant	Dreilinden.
Ry Station-Restaurant	Hauptbahnhof.
Bad, Old German style Wine Restaurant	Burgerstrasse 20.
Bellevue, Restaurant and Garden	Haldenstrasse 2.
Beerhall Dubeli	Furrengasse 14.
Birregghof, Restaurant and Garden	Hirschmattstrasse.
Brünig, Restaurant	Grendelstrasse.
Café du Lac with Garden	behind Schweizerhof
Café du Lac in the Hotel du Lac	Bahnhofstrasse.
Des Alpes, Café-Restaurant	Swansquare.

Drei Königen, Beerhall	Weggisgasse.
Eichhof, Brasserie and Garden	Obergrund.
Beerhall Eintracht	Hertensteinstrasse.
Falkenhof, Brasserie	Falkenplatz.
Flora, Restaurant with Garden	near the Terminus.
Frohsinn, Restaurant and Garden	Obergrundstrasse.
Gambrinus, Brasserie	Mühlenplatz 12.
Gothard-Terminus, Restaurant	near the station.
Gütsch, Restaurant and Garden	on the Gütsch.
Habsburgerhof, Restaurant	Seidenhofstrasse.
Hungaria, Restaurant and Garden	Löwenstrasse.
St. Jakob, Beerhall	Baselstrasse.
Kreuz, Beerhall	Furrengasse.
Kurhaus, al fresco concert, Restaurant	Haldenstrasse.
Lädeli, Brasserie	Baselstrasse.
Löwen, Beerhall	Kapellgasse 22.
Löwengarten, Beerhall and Concerthall	Zurichstrasse.
Maihof, Restaurant and Garden	Maihofstrasse.
Munich Beerhall	Metzgerrainle.
Muth's Bavarian Beerhall and Garden	Zurichstrasse.
Neustadt, Restaurant and Garden	Neustadtstrasse.
Pfistern, Beerhall	Kornmarkt 4.
Pilatus, Restaurant and Garden	Obergrundstrasse 7.
du Pont, Café	Furrengasse 3.
Rebstock, Restaurant and Garden	Hofkirche.
Reussport, Restaurant and Garden	Reussport.
Rössli Restaurant	Rössligasse.
Rosengarten, Beerhall and Restaurant	Grendelstrasse.
Sardinian Winehouse	Hirschenplatz.
Schmidstube, Restaurant	Pfistergasse.
Schweizerhalle, Brasserie and Garden	Kasernenplatz.
Seefeld, Restaurant with Garden	Haldenstrasse 22.
Seidenhof, Restaurant	Bahnhofstrasse.
Spanish Winehouse	Sternenplatz.
Stadthof, Restaurant and Concert Gardens	Stadthof.

Stadtkeller, Beerhall	Sternenplatz.
Stadttheater, Restaurant	Bahnhofstrasse.
Straubinger, Beerhall	Töpferstrasse.
Steinbock, Restaurant	Rössligasse 10.
Union, Restaurant	Löwenstrasse.
Unterlachen, Restaurant and Garden	Unterlachen.
Veltlinerhalle	Hirschenplatz 2.
Victoria, Café-Restaurant	Hirschmattstrasse 18.
Wildenmann, Beerhall	Bahnhofstrasse.

CONFECTIONERS AND PASTRY COOKS.

Bachmann, Adolf	Weggisgasse 11.
Dommann, Ferd.	Grendelstrasse 15.
Gerig, Gottlieb	Bahnhofstrasse 7.
Hofer, Ernst	Grendelstrasse 3.
Häberli, Karl	Weggisgasse 34.
Hediger, Jak.	Krongasse 3.
Huguenin, Ernst	Alpenstrasse 3.
Menze-Pfyffer, Ed.	Kramgasse 8.
Pfyffer, Adolf	Pfistergasse 7.
Plüss, Rudolf	Kapellgasse 10.
Ruedisühli, Emil	Hertensteinstrasse 23.
Stegmann, Rud.	Pilatusstrasse 8.
Sieber, Paul	Löwenplatz 1.
Zuffi-Ganna, Wwe.	Hirschmattstrasse 12.

HOTELS, PENSIONS AND INNS IN THE VICINITY OF LAKE LUCERNE.

The names of houses belonging to members of the Society for

Promoting Traffic on the Lake are printed in black type.

Aesch (Schächental): H. zum Stäubifall.

Alpnach: H. Krone, Schlüssel, Sonne.

Alpnachstad: H. & P. Pilatus, Rössli, Stern.

Altdorf: H. & P. Gold. Schlüssel, Löwen, Bahnhof, Krone, Wilhelm Tell, Bären, Muther.

- Amsteg* : H. & P. **Sternen & Post**, **Weisses Kreuz**, **Hirschen**
- Andermatt* : **Grand Hotel**, **Bellevue**, **H. Gotthard**, **Oberalp**,
Drei Könige, **Krone**, **Tourist**, **Nager**,
Sonne, **Fedier**.
- Arth* : **H. Adler**, **Rigi**, à la **Tour**, **Central**.
- Axenfels* : **H. & P. Axenfels**.
- Axenstein* : **H. & P. Axenstein**.
- Baldegg* : **H. Löwen**.
- Bauen* : **H. Tell**.
- Beggenried* : **H. & P. Sonne**, **Nidwaldnerhof**, **Mond**, **P.**
Ackermann, **Adler**.
- Beinwil* : **H. Löwen**.
- Brunni* : **H. Brunni**.
- Brünig-Pass* : **H. & P. Brünig**, **Railway buffet**, **H. Brünigkulm**.
- Brunnen* : **H. & P. Aufdermaur**, **Goldener Adler**, **Wald-**
stätterhof, **Hirschen**, **Mythenstein**, **Bellevue**,
Rigi, **Gothard**, **Rütli**, **Schweizerhof**,
Sonne, **Du Lac**, **Gütsch**, **Rössli**, **Bahnhof**,
Brunnerhof, **von Euw**, **Rosengarten**, **Frei-**
hof, **Traube**, **Bellavista**, **Frohe Aussicht**.
- Buonas* : **H. Wildenmann**.
- Bürgenstock* : **H. & P. Bürgenstock**, **Park-Hotel**.
- Bürglen* : **H. & P. Tell**.
- Buochs* : **Kreuzgarten**, **Krone**.
- Eigenthal* : **Sanatorium Eigenthal**.
- Emmetten* : **H. & P. Engel**, **Post**, **Stern**, **Schützenhaus**.
- Engelberg* : **H. & P. Tittlis**, **Hydropathic Establishment**,
Sonnenberg, **Engel**, **Engelberg**, **National**,
Müller, **Schweizerhof**, **des Alpes**, **P. Hess**,
Bürgi, **H. Alpenclub**, **Arni Alp**
- Engstlenalp* : **H. Engstlenalp**.
- Entlebuch* : **Kurhaus**, **Port**, **Dreikönige**.
- Erstfeld* : **H. Erstfelderhof**, **Bahnhof**, **Krone**.
- Farnbühlbad* : **Sanatorium Farnbühl**.
- Felsenegg* : **Sanatorium Felsenegg**.
- Flühli* (Entlebuch) : **H. & P. Flühli**, **Kreuzbuch**, **H. Sonne**, **K.**
Sörenberg.

<i>Flüeli</i> (Obwalden):	Kurhaus Nünalphorn.
<i>Flüelen</i> :	H. & P. Adler, Kreuz, Wilhelm Tell, Flüelerhof, Ochsen, St. Gotthard, Hirsch, Stern, P. Infanger.
<i>Fronalpstock</i> :	H. & P. Fronalpstock.
<i>Furkapass</i> :	H. & P. Furka, Furkablick.
<i>Gersau</i> :	H. & P. Müller, Beau Séjour, Gersauerhof, Rigi, Seehof, Bellevue, Hirschen, Ilge.
<i>Giswil</i> :	H. & P. Krone, Bahnhof.
<i>Goldau</i> :	H. & P. Hof Goldau, Rössli, Central, Rigi.
<i>Göschenen</i> :	H. & P. Göschenen, Weisses Rössli, Railway-restaurant, Löwen, Krone.
<i>Göschenenalp</i> :	H. & P. Dammagletscher.
<i>Gotthard Hospice</i> :	H. Monte Prosa.
<i>Hergiswil</i> :	H. & P. Rössli, Friedheim, Pilatus, Schweizerheim, Rütli, Alpgschwend.
<i>Hergiswald</i> :	H. & P. Haas.
<i>Hertenstein</i> :	H. & P. Schloss Hertenstein.
<i>Hitzkirch</i> :	H. Kreuz, Engel.
<i>Hochdorf</i> :	H. Hirschen, Kreuz.
<i>Hospental</i> :	H. & P. Meyerhof, Löwen, Krone, Schäfli.
<i>Immensee</i> :	H. & P. Rigi, Eiche & Post.
<i>Isental</i> :	H. Gasser.
<i>Kastanienbaum</i> :	P. Kastanienbaum.
<i>Kerns</i> :	H. & P. Krone, Sonne, Rössli.
<i>Kriens</i> :	H. & P. Pilatus, Linde, Himmelreich.
<i>Küssnacht</i> :	H. & P. Monséjour, Du Lac, Adler, Dr. Aufdermaur.
<i>Lützelau nr. Weggis</i>	H. & P. Lützelau.
<i>Lungern</i> :	Kurhaus, H. Brünig, Goldenen Löwen, Alpenhof.
<i>Maderanertal</i> :	H. & P. Schweiz. Alpenclub.
<i>Malters</i> :	H. Klösterli, Weisses Kreuz.
<i>Meggen</i> :	H. & P. Gottlieben, Kreuz.
<i>Melchtal</i> :	H. & P. Alpenhof, Melchtal.
<i>Melchtal-Frutt</i> :	H. & P. Frutt, Bernhard.

<i>Menzberg :</i>	Sanatorium Menzberg.
<i>Menziken :</i>	H. Sternen.
<i>Morschach :</i>	H. & P. Fronalp, Rütliblick, P. Betschardt, Degenbalm.
<i>Muottatal :</i>	H. Hirschen, Bisistal.
<i>Mythen (Grosse) :</i>	H. Mythen (S. A. C.).
<i>Napf :</i>	Sanatorium Napf.
<i>Niederrickenbach :</i>	H. & P. Engel.
<i>Oberalp-Pass :</i>	H. & P. Oberalpsee.
<i>Pilatus :</i>	H. Pilatus-Kulm, Dépendance Bellevue, H. Klimsenhorn.
<i>Realp :</i>	H. & P. des Alpes, Post.
<i>Reinach :</i>	H. Bären.
<i>Rickenbach nr. Schwyz :</i>	H. Sternen.
<i>Rigi-First :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-First.
<i>Rigi-Kaltbad :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-Kaltbad, Bellevue, Felsentor.
<i>Rigi-Klösterli :</i>	H. & P. Schwert, Sonne, Krone, P. Riedboden, Rigidächli.
<i>Rigi-Kulm :</i>	H. Schreiber.
<i>Rigi-Scheidegg :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-Scheidegg, Unterstetten.
<i>Rigi-Staffel :</i>	H. & P. Rigi-Staffel, H. & Rest. Felchlin, H. Rigibahn.
<i>Rigi-Seeboden :</i>	H. & P. Seebodenalp.
<i>Rossberg :</i>	H. & P. Wildspitzkulm.
<i>Rotzloch :</i>	H. & P. Rotzloch.
<i>Rütli :</i>	R. Rütli.
<i>Sachseln :</i>	H. Kreuz, Nünalphorn, Engel, Rössli, Löwen, Schlüssel, P. Stolzenfels, Kapl. Flüeli.
<i>Sarnen :</i>	H. & P. Seiler, Obwaldnerhof, Adler, Sarnerhof, Wilerbad.
<i>Schimberg :</i>	Sanatorium Schimberg.
<i>Schönbrunn :</i>	Hydropathic Establishment Schönbrunn.
<i>Schöneck :</i>	Hydropathic Establishment Schöneck.
<i>Schönfels :</i>	Hydropathic Establishmt, Peat Baths Schönfels.
<i>Schüpfheim :</i>	H. Kreuz, Adler, Rössli, Bad, Heiligkreuz.
<i>Schwarzenberg :</i>	Sanatorium Matt, Weisses Kreuz.

<i>Schwyz :</i>	H. Rössli, Bären, Dreikönige, Hediger, Adler, Ochsen, Schäfli, Engel.
<i>Seeburg :</i>	Polytechnic Chalet.
<i>Seelisberg :</i>	H. & P. Sonnenberg , Grütli, Bellevue, Löwen, P. Aschwanden, Mythenstein.
<i>Seewen :</i>	Rössli H. & Baths, Hydropathic Establishment Sternen, H. Schweizerhof, P. Aufdermaur, Seehof.
<i>Sisikon :</i>	H. & P. Urirothstock.
<i>Sonnenberg nr. Luc.</i>	Hotel-Restaurant Sonnenberg .
<i>Stans :</i>	H. & P. Engel , Stanserhof, Winkelried, Krone, Rössli.
<i>Stanserhorn :</i>	H. & P. Stanserhorn .
<i>Stansstad :</i>	H. & P. Winkelried , Freierhof.
<i>Steinen :</i>	Krone, Rössli, Stauffacher, Hirschen.
<i>St. Niklausen :</i>	R. St. Niklausen.
<i>Stoos :</i>	Kurhaus .
<i>Tellsplatte :</i>	H. & P. Tellsplatte .
<i>Tiefenbach :</i>	H. Tiefengletscher, Galenstock.
<i>Trübsee :</i>	H. Hess .
<i>Unterägeri :</i>	H. Post , Aegerihof, Brücke, Kreuz, Krone.
<i>Unterschächen :</i>	H. & P. Klausen.
<i>Vitznau :</i>	H. & P. Rigibahn and Kohler , du Parc, Rigi, Kreuz , P. Bellevue, Handschin, Alpenrose, Grubisbalm.
<i>Walchwil :</i>	H. & P. Hürlimann.
<i>Wassen :</i>	H. & P. des Alpes , Ochsen, Krone.
<i>Weggis :</i>	H. & P. Hertenstein , Post , Löwen , Villa Köhler , Bellevue , Paradies , du Lac, P. Belvédère , P. Lützelau , P. Schönau , Zimmermann , P. Rössli , Kohler , Baumen .
<i>Weissenfluh above</i>	Vitznau : P. & H. Weissenfluh .
<i>Wolfenschiessen :</i>	H. & P. Eintracht , Einhorn , Schlüssel .
<i>Wolhusen :</i>	H. Kreuz , Krone , Rössli .
<i>Zug :</i>	H. & P. Löwen , Ochsen , Rigi am See , Bahnhof , Falken , Bellevue , Hirschen , Post , P. Guggital .
<i>Zugerberg :</i>	Felsenegg , Schönfels , Schönbrunn .

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- Vogel-Seiler Alb.** M. D. Pilatusstr. No. 13. 11—12, 2—3.
- Zemp Emil.** *) M. D. Seidenhofstrasse 16. 12—4.
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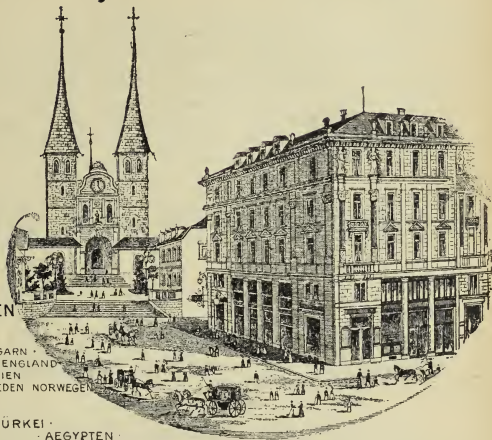
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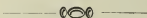
Branch: "Nationalhof" Haldenstrasse 23.

TYROLESE GLOVE STORE

M. KOFLER & Co.

LUCERNE

Alpenstrasse - opposite Luzernerhof

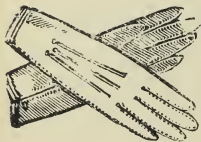


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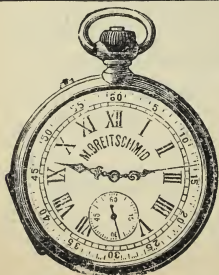
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Chocolates

Liquors

Fruits

Biscuits

Fine Wines

Candles

28 KAPELLGASSE - LUCERNE - KAPELLGASSE 28

1 Zürichstrasse . LUCERNE - Zürichstrasse 1

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2. View of the Rigi Railway.

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of woollen clothes of
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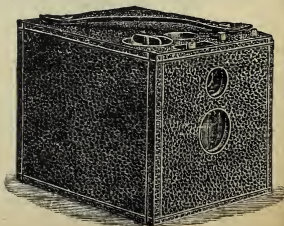
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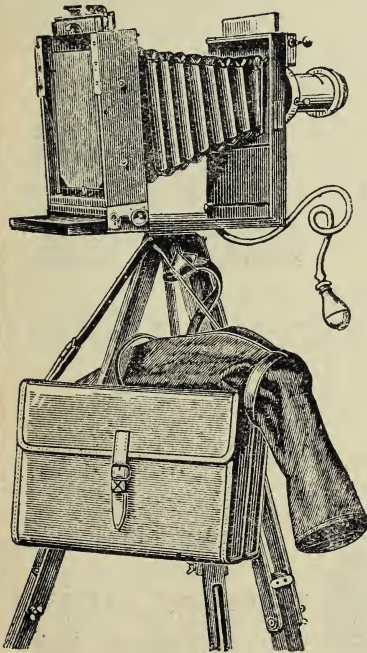
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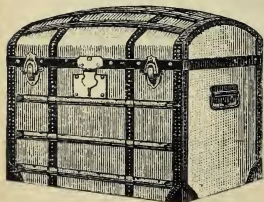
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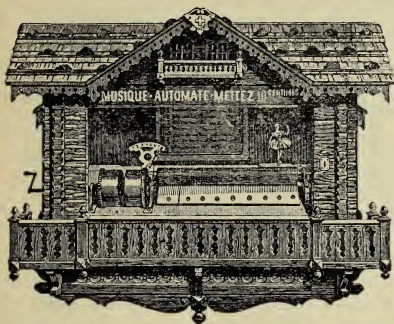
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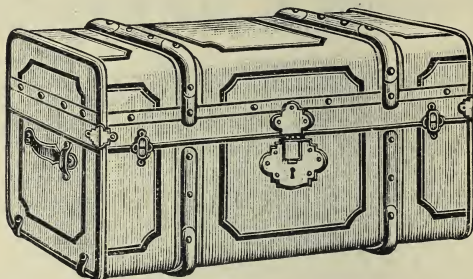
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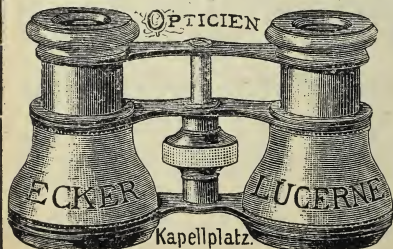
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3 Grendel, near Hotel Rigi

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Ladies' Shirtwaists.



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NATIONAL DRAMA IN HOCHDORF

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About 150 actors, etc.

*Large and newly erected Theatre for
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All further details are published in the special placards and publications.

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Excellent Cuisine, genuine Wines and fine Coffee

Daily Seafish and Trout (living)

Dinners at fixed prices and à la carte

Munich Beer, Franciscan Brewery — Ices — Tea &c. — Dutch Genievre and Liquors

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Precious Stones

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largest, finest and most modern beerhall and restaurant of Lucerne.

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9 Alpenstrasse - **LUCERNE** - Alpenstrasse 9

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LUCERNE



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THE BEST TABLE WATER

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FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

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Fine Cuisine

Fine Wines and Beer

Genuine Pilsen Beer, Bürgerliches Bräuhaus, and
Munich Beer, Augustiner Bräu, on draft

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Adolphe Schulze

Bavarian Beerhall Muth

Zurichstrasse

LUCERNE

Established 1872

A well renowned and attractive
beer saloon with a series of original
pictures of "Old Lucerne".

Garden

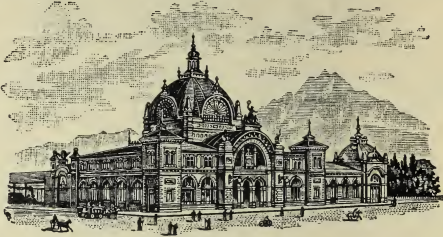
Beer of the "Augustiner" Brewery
of Munich and genuine Pilsen beer of
the Burger Brauhaus Pilsen on draught
RESTAURANT

Good plain cooking

Dinners at Fr. 2. —



RAILWAY STATION RESTAURANT



LUCERNE opposite the steamboat Landings **LUCERNE**

1st & 2nd & 3d Class Restaurant saloons

The largest and most elegant in town

Cool and perfectly ventilated

Particularly recommended to Ladies

===== High Class Cuisine =====

Genuine native and foreign WINES and BEER



Families

desirous of electing
LUCERNE as their
permanent residence are
requested to apply to the
undersigned office, where
full information will be
cheerfully given without
charge personally or by
correspondence.

Official General

Enquiry Office

Lucerne, "The Chalet"

Swansquare.

NOTES

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FLORA

Café-Restaurant and Beerhall WITH GARDEN

Opposite the R.R. Station

Fine Cuisine

Fine Wines

Moderate prices

Pilsen Brauhaus, Munich and Swiss beers on draft.

ELEGANT BATHS

of the Hotel du Lac

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 7 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

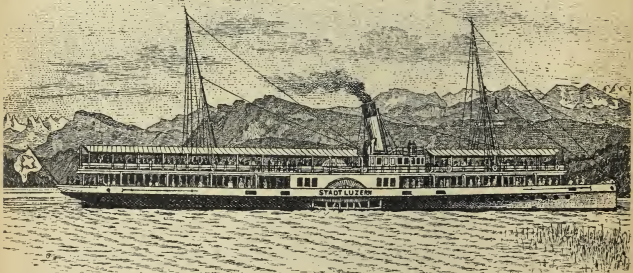
Sundays only in the forenoon

Most luxurious Installation

Salt, Vapour, Douches, and all kinds of medicinal Baths
notably the new renowned carbon-acid baths under the
patent of FRIEDR. KELLER

SPILLMANN & SICKERT, Proprietors.

STEAM NAVIGATION LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS



Restaurants on bord of all Steamers

Breakfasts and Dinners à la carte and at fixed prices at all hours

Excellent Cuisine Fine Wines Ale and Beer

*Hotel Coupons of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and Gaze & Son are accepted
in payment on all steamers*



LUCERNE 1899



Places of interest and Public Buildings. □

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A Railway stat. E5 | L Deer Parc B4 | T Town library D4 |
| B Post & Telegr E5 | M Panorama G3 | U Commercial Society E5 |
| C Townhall E3 | N Engl. church H4.3 | V Millit barracks C8 |
| D Enquiry Office F4 | O Protestant church F4 | W Fun. Gütsch C8, 3 |
| E Kurhaus H3 | P Kapell bridge E4 | X Spreuer bridge D5 |
| F Seabaths H3.5 | Q Swan settlem. E4 | Y Christ church F3 |
| G Hofkirche H4 | R Church St. S | Z Rathaus, hist. Museum E4 |
| H Lion monum. G2 | S Cant. library D4 | ZZ Fruitmarket DE4 |
| I Glacier garden G2 | | |
| K Dior. Meyer G3 | | |
| KK Alpineum G3 | | |

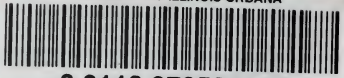
Hôtels. ■

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|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Schweizerhof F4 | 17 Edenhouse J5 | 33 Krone D4 |
| 2 National G14 | 18 Wildenunn D4 | 34 Linde E4 |
| 3 Du Lac E5 | 19 Eären D4 | 35 Golden Lion E4 |
| 4 St. Gotthard E5 | 20 des Alpes F4 | 36 Löwengarten G3 |
| 4* Monopol E5 | 21 Post E4 | 37 Löwengrube C3 |
| 5 de l'Europe K6 | 22 Adler E4 | 38 Metzgeren E4 |
| 6 Swan F4 | 23 Kreuz E4 | 39 St. Moritz D4 |
| 7 Beauvillage H5 | 24 Moor E4 | 40 Ochsen E4 |
| 8 Viktoria D5 | 25 Rebstock G4 | 41 Pfätern E4 |
| 9 des Balances D4 | 26 Central G4 | 42 Raben E4 |
| 10 d'Angleterre F4 | 27 Brüning F4 | 43 Rothüli C4 |
| 11 Higer G4 | 27* DuNord E5 | 44 Schlüssel C4 |
| 12 Rössli D4 | | 45 Schiff E4 |
| 13 Gütsch B2 | 28 Bad C4 | 46 Sonne E4 |
| 14 Union G3 | 29 Drei Könige E4 | 47 Sternan E4 |
| 15 Angel C4 | 30 Einhorn F4 | 48 Stork E4 |
| 16 Rütli C4 | 31 Hirschen E4 | 49 Weitenkeller D4 |
| | 32 Ilge D4 | 50 Weinrose E4 |

Penslons ■

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 60 Neuschweizerhaus J4 |
| 61 Tirolli K6 |
| 62 Villa Britann. B3 |
| 63 Felsberg H3 |
| 64 Wallis B2 |
| 65 Belvédère J5 |
| 66 Suter B3 |
| 67 Gyger J4 |
| 68 Anglaise (Alt-Schweizer) J4 |
| 69 Grosse (Matt) A5 |
| 70 Kaufmann J5 |
| 71 Faller HJ4.5 |
| 72 Bienz H4 |
| 73 Villa Maria J4 |
| 74 Waldis E2 |

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